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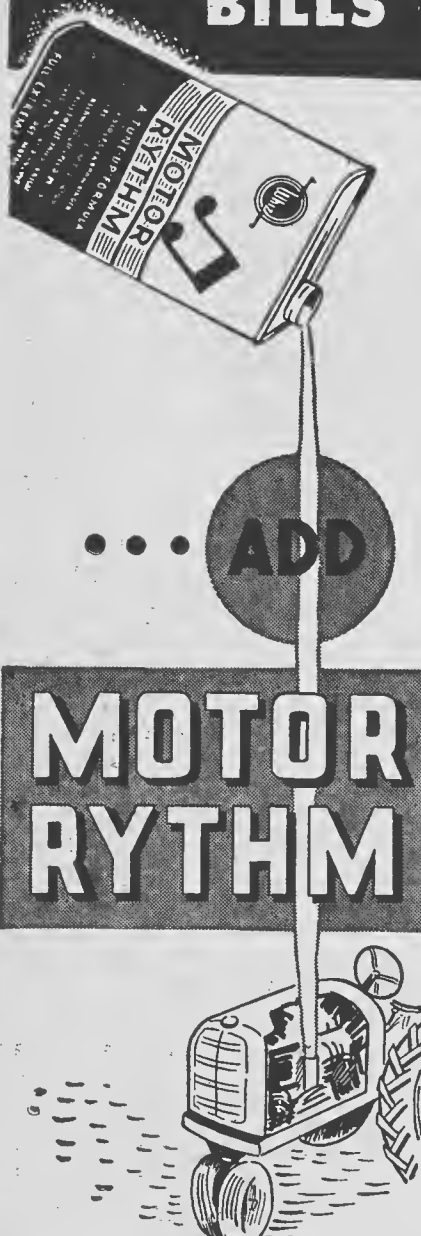
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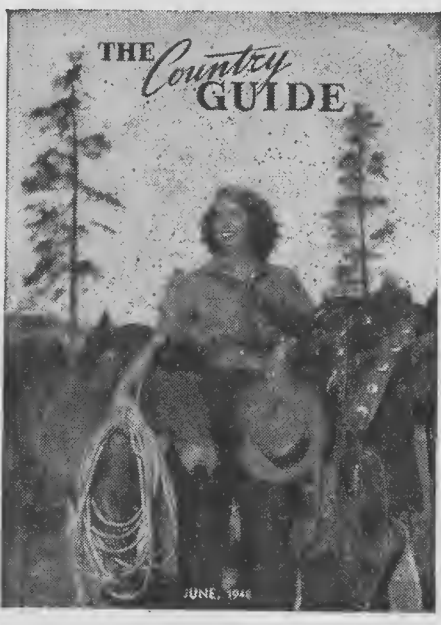
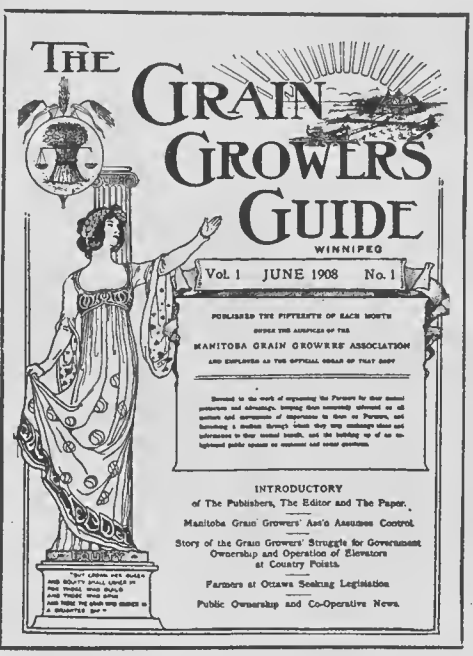
*Hollingshead*

LEADER IN MAINTENANCE CHEMICALS

# A Birthday for The Guide

THE publication of the June Guide marked the 40th anniversary for the magazine which began life as The Grain Growers' Guide. It came into being to voice the grievances from which western farmers suffered at the turn of the century, abuses in

party. When the Liberals swallowed that party The Guide had to strike out on a new line. Mr. Chipman perceived a future for it as a general farm magazine. The Country Gentleman, published in Philadelphia, provided the new standard for character and appearance, hence the new name. The magazine went from semi-monthly to monthly with the change in name. In 1936 The Guide absorbed the Nor'West Farmer, established in 1882. This publication had just completed the absorption of The Farm and Home, Vancouver.



the grain trade, high tariffs, discriminatory freight rates, and inequitable practices in business and finance which bore heavily on agriculture. Its first steps were taken under Ed. Partidge, a doughty fighter. After an interim editorship by Roderick McKenzie, it was taken over by George F. Chipman, who piloted it for 25 years.

In its early years The Guide was the spokesman, and sometimes the only spokesman for the organized farmers. Its fortunes as a political organ rose and fell with the Progressive

As a measure of the present standing of The Guide it may be said that it now has the widest circulation of any farm magazine in the British Empire, and that its April issue this year was the largest since publication was commenced.

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J. E. BROWNLEE, K.C., President

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# UNDER THE PEACE TOWER

*There is a political ferment at work in the electorate*

by AUSTIN F. CROSS

WHEN a man I know who has voted the Tory ticket all his life predicted that the C.C.F. would be in power here within five years, I pricked up my ears. I am used to the boasts of political mouthpieces in these parts, but that kind of prophecy from such a man made me think. His bland assertion, coming on top of the three lost by-elections (by the government) and mixed with the schismatic government we now reputedly have on Parliament Hill, has caused me to look over recent events here. I have to admit that M. J. Coldwell has the so-called free enterprise parties on the run, right now.

Let me start off with two irreconcilable premises. One is that I think the policy of the Liberal government is right. The other is that the Commonwealth Co-operative Federation right now is closer to the people than anybody else.

I for one have believed in the government's fiscal policy. That is to say, I have favored the cyclical taxation, the maintenance of income tax, the laissez faire with regard to controls, and everything in the Abbott budget except that stupid 25 per cent excise tax. Now you may be sure that I do not like paying taxes any more than you, the reader, does and it would please me immensely if my income tax were cut to a dollar a year. Just the same, I say that I string along with the administration on its policy.

BUT right now that government is taking quite a beating, and the criticism from the people to me seems wrong. I would explain it this way. You cannot expect a policy to work overnight. You will note that Hon. C. D. Howe, our Minister of Trade and Commerce of the moment, says that we are beginning to get an even balance with the United States in the matter of American dollars. Yet it has taken us all the way from last November 8 till now to begin to see daylight. Yet if the government had given way to clamor earlier in the year, they would have cut off the austerity, and we'd be off on a bad ride rolling down to heaven knows where on a lot of rapidly deflating Canadian dollars. As it is, our austerity program seems to be starting to work.

Now then, it seems to me that at present Canada is in the position of a half-grown boy. He doesn't want to drink his milk, he fights at going to bed when told to, and he just doesn't care for spinach. But parents make their children observe health laws, and they point out to the children that some day they will be glad

that they followed their parents' advice. In other words, parents don't argue too much about what children want to do; they tell them to do it, and to keep quiet about it.

That's because the parents know best. What's more, the most pathetic thing any easy going parent can hear is the plaintive, but too late cry: "But dad, why didn't you make me go to school? Or why didn't you make me study? Or why didn't you make me do this or that?" Too late, far too late, they find out the old man was right.

But governments that try to be too paternalistic are lost. Take, for instance, the case of cyclical taxation, where you are just following the old Biblical injunction of putting by corn in the good years, for the bad. But do you suppose you can make any citizen enthuse over that? He doesn't care to look back and recall the depression, and how hard up the country was. He doesn't care to think that he is now more prosperous than he has been for a long time, all belly aching to the contrary. He just knows that taxes are too high, and he hates the government who taxes him.

Also, unhappily for him, and even more unhappily for the government, the voter has the final say, and there is no such thing as saying Daddy King knows best, or Uncle Douglas is doing something you'll appreciate some day.

What you, the taxpayer, will say, will be: "The heck with that stuff, what we want is less taxes."

Wrapped up with high taxes is the high cost of living, and as far as I can see, this is a world condition, and has nothing to do with the government of Canada. Across the line in the States, things are even higher than in Canada, and that country is usually held up as a model. What's more, if M. J. Coldwell or John Bracken came into power tomorrow, it is hard to see how they magically could bring down the price of beef. A dictator could take a cow from a farmer and tell him he would pay him a certain price; but under free enterprise, a farmer is entitled to get what he can for his beef. What's more, even re-invoked controls would not only control the price of things the farmer had to buy, but also beef prices, and he might lose more than he gained. In other words, to this writer, it would seem that no legislation this side of the Iron Curtain could really get prices down.

But the government is naturally being blamed for this. Three by-elections eloquently attest to the

(Turn to page 33)



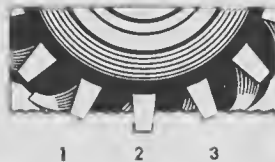
The opinions expressed Under the Peace Tower are those of our correspondent and not necessarily those of The Country Guide.

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Signed: Fred Timbers.



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**W**HEN, in 1918, Britain took over the Ottoman heritage in the Middle East, she had three prior commitments. The first was to her Arab allies, who had been told they were being liberated. The second was to her French allies, who were placated with Syria and Lebanon. The third was to a political movement in Europe, Zionism, which had been promised, more or less, a national home—not a Jewish State—in Palestine.

There was a fourth commitment, to Britain's imperial interests, which was satisfied by an unassailable military position in the Middle East. All these *de facto* arrangements were confirmed by the Mandate system. That for Palestine in particular assured the Mandatory of an indefinite period of direct rule. The history of the Palestine Mandate is the story of Britain's attempt to reconcile the two obligations in it to the Arabs, the actual inhabitants, and to the Jews, who were to be brought there from Europe. The attempt failed and was abandoned after 25 years, together with the associated requirement, of Britain's own occupation.

The inhabitants of Palestine were the descendants of the ancient Jews, Philistines, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Crusaders, Turks—all the peoples who had passed through or settled there during the centuries. They were now Arabic speaking, and affected by the same nationalist awakening as their fellow Arabs in the rest of Syria. They were mostly Muslim, but there were several Christian communities in towns and villages. There were also some ancient communities of Arabic-speaking Jews, and some early Zionist settlements dating from the 19th century.

The Jews who were to come to Palestine were primarily inhabitants of the Tsarist and Austro-Hungarian Empires. They, too, like the Arabs, had been affected by the nationalist ferment of the 19th century. They, too, were a depressed people "clustered round a historical memory." Like Islam, Judaism, too, had a national element which could be extracted to provide the motive force of a new nationalism. This new Jewish nationalism was called Zionism. At first it aimed at establishing a Jewish State, not necessarily in Palestine. But sentiment among the Jewish masses was too strong in favor of Palestine and nowhere else. The Jewish State was dropped for 40 years from the official Zionist program, and all efforts were concentrated on a home in Palestine.

**T**HE Mandate for Palestine entered into force on September 29, 1923. It laid down (Article 2) that the Mandatory was to be responsible "for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home, and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion." Thus there was the dual obligation, to the Jews on the one hand, and to the Arabs on the other.

Palestine was a poor country but by no means a desert. It was in many ways typically Mediterranean, much neglected, and run down by World War I, its olive and fruit trees in some parts cut down for fuel, its villages depleted by conscription and disease. It was a land of few raw materials and limited water supplies. Its Arab population were mostly peasants, living on what they grew, barley, millet, wheat, olives, melons, grapes, and other fruit, with sheep and goats, and some cattle. In the sub-tropical Jordan Valley and on the coast bananas could be grown. The land around the Port of Jaffa was ideal for the large, sweet, thick-skinned Jaffa orange.

The standard of agriculture was primitive, the peasants poor and in debt. There was an educated town population of merchants and shopkeepers, and a number of big land-owning families whose members served as officials in the Ottoman civil service and as officers in its army.

The Zionist project, as soon as it became known to the population was violently opposed by it. The



*Irreconcilable aims lit the fuse leading to the world's powder keg, which fuse Sweden's Count Bernadotte, agent of U.N., is now trying to quench*

first riots occurred in 1920, in the time of the military administration, when the Zionist Commission, the forerunner of the Jewish Agency set up by the Mandate, was already at work in the country. This opposition was simply the instinctive reaction of an indigenous population to foreign settlement. It had no particular religious or racial bias, though both these elements came into play as the Jewish settlement progressed.

**A**S a result, even before the final text of the Mandate had been approved, the process of interpretation began. On June 3, 1922, a memorandum was published by Britain's Colonial Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, which said "that the British Government did not intend the creation of a wholly Jewish Palestine or the disappearance or subjugation of the Arab population, language, or culture in Palestine; that the terms of the Balfour Declaration did not contemplate that Palestine as

a whole should be converted into a Jewish National Home, but that such a Home should be founded in Palestine; that for its development the Jewish people must have in Palestine a status as of right and not on sufferance; and that the Jewish Community in Palestine should be able to increase its numbers by immigration, provided that such immigration were not so great in volume as to exceed what might at the time be the economic capacity of the country to absorb new arrivals."

This Churchill memorandum fairly describes what the policy of the Mandatory was to be during the next 17 years. It was to bring it in conflict with both communities, but especially at first with the Arabs. There was no doubt that in Mandatory policy priority was given to the obligation to the Jews, nor that every effort was made to get the Arabs to accept or to acquiesce in the development of the National Home. When cajolment would not work, force was used, and, indeed, outbreaks of Arab violence, sometimes followed by Jewish reprisals in 1929, 1933, and 1936 made force necessary.

**A**T the same time it is fair to say that the average British administrator, enthusiastic though many of them were, had mixed feelings about his task. The peace-making after World War I, however, much as it may have fallen short of its own ideals, was inspired by one ideal above all—that of the self-determination of peoples. It could not escape anyone's notice in Palestine how self-determination for the Jews, as the Zionists interpreted it, meant refusing it to the Arabs. The obligation under the Mandate to develop self-governing institutions was interpreted, in line with Zionist ideas, to mean that there was to be no self-government in Palestine until the Jews had a majority there.

Of the particular difficulties facing the British administrator, the most frustrating were these. First, the smallest administrative act in Palestine was liable to become political. It was liable to be taken up by Zionist interests outside Palestine. The result was that the administrator was always tempted to do nothing rather than stir up the hornet's nest in Westminster. Secondly, there was the great disparity between the economic and cultural standards of the Jewish immigrants and the Arabs. This not only increased the tension between the communities, but administratively it meant that the government were continually being pushed into the position of standing up for the Arabs, who could do so little for themselves.

The Arabs had no spokesmen in Westminster or Washington, so that the Colonial Secretary often had to speak for them. Thirdly, there was the "government within a government," the growth of the Jewish Agency and other autonomous institutions inside the Jewish community without any corresponding development among the Arabs. Fourthly, there was the immense Jewish pressure on Palestine released by the Hitler persecutions. From being a small, semi-devout experiment, the National Home suddenly became the sole hope of physical refuge for the persecuted whom the Western Hemisphere persistently refused to absorb.

**D**ESPITE all the social and political handicaps, and the recurrent disturbances, the administration applied itself to developing Palestine as best it could. And in fact, compared with any other poor and backward territory, progress was phenomenal. A modern legal and judicial system, especially a system of commercial law, was introduced, roads were made, social services, education, and agricultural co-operatives developed, reforestation begun, and big public enterprises set on foot.

In many ways Arab development was incidental to that of the country as a whole. Yet the expansion of government health services and education in village hygiene resulted in an enormous increase in the Arab reproduction rate. The total population in 1922 was 649,048, of whom over 500,000 were Arabs. In 1946 it was 1,845,560 of whom some 1,200,000 were Arabs and 608,230 Jews. Whereas the Jewish increase was largely due to immigration, the Arab increase was mostly natural.

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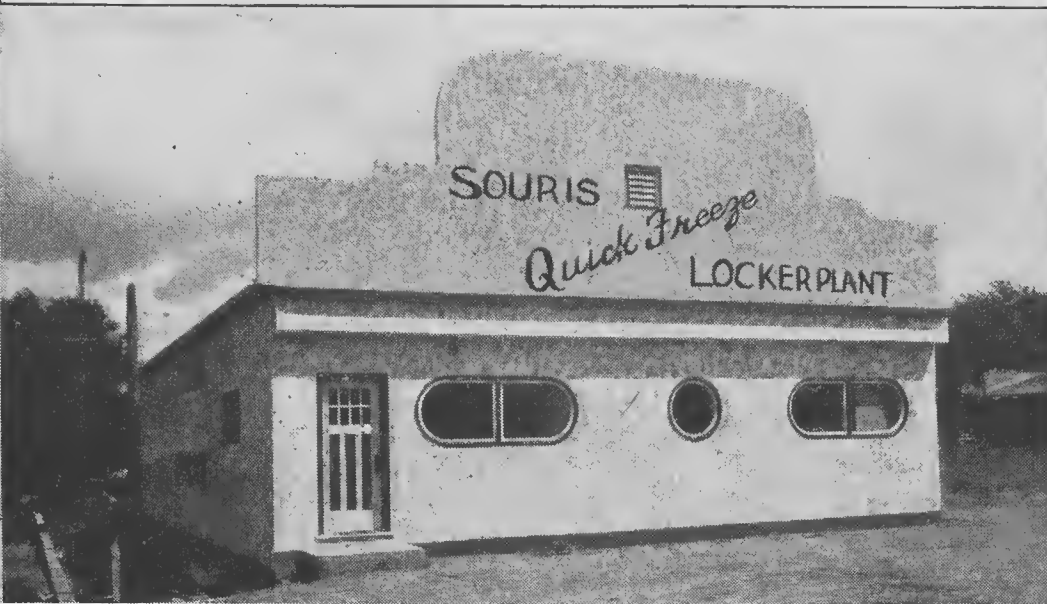
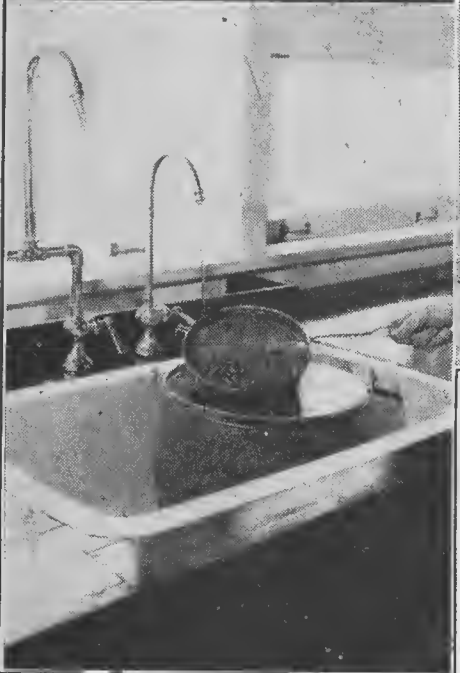
by

**CHRISTOPHER HOLME**  
of Britain's Royal Institute of International  
Affairs



# QUICK - FREEZE for SATISFACTION

by A. L. SHEWFELT



*Upper left: Blanching or scalding peas in boiling water.*

*Lower left: Peas are cooled by immersing them in cold running water immediately after scalding.*

*Upper right: Package filling. This handy filling device was made by cutting the stem from a tractor funnel and soldering on a tin can body.*

*Lower right: Package sealing. As much air as possible should be removed before sealing.*

**T**HERE has been much speculation about the future of quick frozen foods. Some of the more ardent frozen food enthusiasts are confident that the use of this product will totally replace our present canned food habits. There are others who suggest that even frozen foods will eventually be outdated and foresee the day when our nutritional requirements will be met in the form of a daily pill. There are still others of more skeptical mind who, by reason of long established practices in other methods of good handling, or else of disappointment in the use of quick frozen foods, are reluctant to see them in extensive use.

Whatever the predictions may be, one thing can be stated with assurance: In a world that is growing hungrier with each passing year, there is an individual as well as a joint responsibility to preserve as much of our food production as possible and in the most economical manner that will retain the maximum of attractiveness and nutritive value. It can also be stated with certainty that the freezing method, if carried out properly, retains more attractiveness and nutritive value than any other practicable method of food preservation. It only remains for those manufacturers and users of frozen foods to study and use the best methods of preparing and handling them.

The past decade has witnessed a remarkable development of the locker plant industry in the United States and Canada. Practically all of the frozen foods used in the prairie provinces are made available through this medium. Eight years ago, there were

practically no locker plants in the three prairie provinces. Today, there are approximately 300. The growth, by no means ended, has brought an up-to-date method of food preservation to 100,000 prairie homes. The fact that the growth has been rapid does not necessarily indicate that the industry has attained a high degree of success. Indeed, many mistakes have been made and many more will be made before the most satisfactory system has been evolved.

The community locker plant is especially suited to prairie conditions. It provides a means for rural and town families to preserve their home-grown produce through the period of the year when fresh produce is not readily available. The foodstuffs best suited for freezing preservation in a locker plant include meat, fruits and vegetables. The Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba, has undertaken investigational work on the freezing preservation of fruits and

and turnips. Vegetables not recommended include: Celery, lettuce, onions, parsley, radishes and tomatoes. Most fruit crops, with the exception of pears, can be preserved satisfactorily by freezing. Strawberries, raspberries and peaches are most popular.

It is important both in fruits and in vegetables to select a variety that freezes well. Some varieties, when grown in one locality, will freeze well but are unsatisfactory when grown in another. Since there appears to be a gradual loss of flavor during freezer storage, it is generally true that the more highly flavored varieties are superior for freezing. Certain varieties develop off flavors more readily than others during freezer storage. Some develop unfavorable texture characteristics. The stringy characteristic of some snap beans, for example, is accentuated during freezer storage. Likewise, the characteristic of tough skin is more pronounced in the frozen product.

***Quick-frozen foods retain the attractiveness and quality of fresh foods. They can be enjoyed by farm families at relatively low cost where electricity is available***

vegetables, so that information will be available in providing a solid foundation for the use of frozen foods on the prairies.

**N**OT all fruits and vegetables can be preserved satisfactorily by quick freezing. The following vegetables are recommended: Asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, beets, beet greens, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, Swiss chard, corn, peas, peppers, pumpkin, rhubarb, spinach, squash

Although varietal recommendations vary from one locality to another, the following varieties have experienced wide acceptance on the prairies: Rhubarb — Valentine, MacDonald; beans, green—Stringless Green Pod, Tendergreen; beans, wax—Top Notch Golden Wax, Pencil Pod Black Wax; beans, pole—Blue Lake, Kentucky Wonder; corn—Burbank Golden Bantam, Marcross Sugar Prince; peas—Little Marvel, Lincoln or Homesteader, Laxton's Progress; raspberries

—Chief, Madavaska, Viking; strawberries—Dunlap, Gem.

The sandcherry-plum hybrids are generally superior to the common plum varieties for freezing. In other crops recommended for freezing, the effect of variety has been of lesser importance.

**F**REEZING does not transform a poor product into a good one. It merely preserves the quality which has been established in the product by nature. A top quality product must have a rich, mellow flavor, a firm, tender texture and an attractive natural color. As a plant grows and develops, these desirable characteristics are assembled in an orderly fashion. As soon as the peak of maturity is reached, however, these components disappear rapidly. It is necessary, therefore to harvest the product in its prime and to take all necessary steps to preserve the established quality.

Best results are obtained when fruits and vegetables are handled with a minimum of delay. As soon as a product is harvested, it undergoes breakdown with resultant loss of flavor, sweetness, and vitamins. Cooling the product will reduce these losses to some extent, but does not eliminate them by any means. Corn will lose half of its sweetness if held for a day after it is harvested. Prompt and correct handling, therefore, will ensure a preserved product with a maximum of natural goodness.

As soon as a fruit or vegetable is harvested, it is immediately subjected to nature's processes of decay. The de-

(Turn to page 24)



**D**URING the six-year period of World War II, Canada was virtually transformed in several ways. A country of immense expanse, sprawling across the northern half of the continent, her natural resources are largely undeveloped, and her population less than 12 million. She was nevertheless in a strategic position with regard to the prosecution of the war.

A member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and proud of our strong ties with Britain, we entered the war almost automatically with Britain herself, yet entirely of our own free will. A next door neighbor to the greatest industrial nation of the war, and between us an indiscernible boundary line undefended by a single soldier or a gun, Canada was in a position to supplement and complement even the great industrial and manpower resources of the U.S. With a high percentage of our people of Anglo-Saxon origin, but alike to the people of the United States in way of life, Canada became, as it were, a corridor for the development of mutual interests and close co-operation between Britain and the United States during the war years.

During those years, the farms, the factories, the shipyards and the mines of Canada worked for victory. To no small extent the armies and the armadas of air and water fighting for the Allies, depended on the products of both Canada and the United States. As a result, our industrial capacity—our factories and shipyards and industrial centres—grew enormously. Our capacity to produce was greatly increased. Our foreign trade passed five billion dollars in 1944, and our exports alone reached more than 3.5 million dollars. In 1939, our combined exports and imports were in the neighborhood of 1.5 billion dollars.

With the end of the war came the problems of the postwar period, the need for food and for all the materials of reconstruction. The devastated countries of Europe needed rebuilding. Until industry could be again established on a productive basis in Europe and other wartime areas of the world, there was continued need for the products of the farms and factories of Canada and the United States. Such was the plight of other countries that much that we supplied them had to be shipped on credit. The United States, with its enormously swollen wealth and its gigantic industrial plants, seems to have the money, too. Dollars, not sterling, became the symbol of sound currency.

**C**ANADA is and has been a dollar country. Because of our lusty wartime growth, our purchases from the United States for Canadian factories have increased greatly. In order to sell the products of her greatly enlarged factories and her mechanized farms, Canada must be prepared to buy from many coun-

## CANADA'S FIRST TRADE FAIR

by H. S. FRY

*A great international fair for business men was successfully held to boost Canada's trade with other countries*



tries. In other words, we must be prepared to join in the program for world recovery enunciated before the war was closed, and which was based on the necessity for an expanding world economy.

**I**N this modern age of advertising and expert advertisers, there are many ways of letting the people know that you have something to sell and are willing to buy in return. Governments are not usually very efficient in that sort of thing. They can, with difficulty, arrange trade treaties and, by protracted conferences, ease the task of the exporter and the importer by cutting down the amount of paper work and red tape.

When it comes to actually getting the business of the world done, however, way must be made for the man who knows how. No better method has

Canadian international trade fair, to which all other countries in the world would be invited to send displays and representatives of their manufacturing concerns, and to which prospective purchasers from all countries would be invited to come and purchase what they needed from whoever might have it for sale. Thus there came about Canada's First International Trade Fair, held during the first days of June this year in Toronto, on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition and in the same buildings that house Canada's Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, each November.

To put this time-honored method of interchange of goods into practice required an enormous amount of preparation. It was, of course, the first, and therefore had to be organized without previous experience. Unlike some other world-famous trade fairs which restrict themselves to certain groups of traders, Canada's fair had to include a total of 22 trade group classifications and to be purely international in scope. It had been in process of organization since August, 1946, when the government at Ottawa passed an order-in-council authorizing it.

**A**T first it was expected that some hundreds of exhibits might be anticipated and that all could be housed in the large Coliseum. These plans were soon given up. In addition to the Coliseum the electrical and automotive buildings on the exhibition grounds had to be rented also; and the floor space thus acquired totalled well over three-quarters of a

(Turn to page 32)



Sight-seers pause before the Colombian coffee display.





Kenneth Neilson,  
engineer of the  
Vesta.

## EIGHT BELLS!

The notes drifted like bright, musical sparks through the darkness as the Vesta plowed her way down the Potomac.

Although both wind and tide were against her, the vessel's powerful engines were not disturbed. When Stephen Ogden ordered the craft he had given her builders *carte blanche*. The speed and range of a power cruiser, he told them, with the roomy comfort of a house boat, and being a man of ample means, Mr. Ogden usually got what he wanted. Usually, but not always.

The night was clear, after an earlier thunder shower, but dark, owing to the absence of a moon, and the Vesta was dark, too. Except for her running lights and an orange patch at one of her stateroom windows, she was scarcely more than a dim, grey shadow against the greyer water.

There were six staterooms on the boat, three along either side of her broad, shallow hull, and since five of them were unlighted and only one, that of Mr. Ogden himself, showed signs of life, an observer might reasonably have concluded that the occupants of these five rooms were asleep; while that of the sixth was awake.

Such a conclusion, however, would have been erroneous. Although eight bells had just sounded, marking the hour as four in the morning, the occupants of the five dark staterooms were all very wide awake, while that of the sixth, in spite of its brilliant illumination, was asleep. So sound asleep as to preclude all possibility of his ever awakening. Mr. Ogden, in fact, was dead!

HE sat on a cushioned locker, built in beneath the stateroom's single window; a broad, bulky man, dressed in a suit of blue flannel. His face at the moment was not visible, since it lay between his two arms, outstretched across the top of a table. Except for the fact that Stephen Ogden, in the course of his hard, legal career, had never been given to prayer, one might have supposed that now at the moment of death he had prostrated himself before some all-powerful deity; his bowed head, still plentifully thatched with grey, his drooping shoulders, the helpless gesture of his outflung arms, all indicated that he had met his end without a struggle.

At one side of the table before him lay a leather briefcase, its straps unbuckled. At the other stood a bottle of whisky, two glasses, and a massive silver water pitcher. The whisky bottle was almost empty, but not from the usual cause; Mr. Ogden, in falling forward, had thrust it sidewise, against the heavy

pitcher, with the result that the bottle had been cracked. The liquor, leaking from it, now formed a thin puddle on both the table-top and the green-carpeted floor beneath, filling the room with alcoholic fumes. Only an ironic fate could have decreed that Stephen Ogden should die in such an atmosphere; he was a strict teetotaler, and the whisky had been placed there for the use of his guests, each of whom had found it necessary to call upon him at one time or another during the course of the evening.

The room, the farthest forward on the starboard side, contained, in addition to the table at which Mr. Ogden sat, an easy-chair, a rack of books, and a metal bed set against the transverse bulk-head,

at once he was back in the fore-and-aft corridor, staring down it with cool and vigilant eyes.

Instead of its being deserted, as had been the case only a few moments before, several persons were now congregated in it, all of whom, in spite of the hour, were fully dressed.

ONE of them, a slender, fragile man, white-haired and distinguished, stood in the open door of the stateroom across the hall from that occupied by Mr. Ogden. Farther down the corridor a handsome woman in her thirties was visible in the dim light, with beyond her two men, one slim and dark and youthful, the other heavy with the gross flabbiness of late middle age. The pilot of the Vesta stared at them all, alert and apprehensive.

The white-haired man spoke first, a question in his grave and austere eyes. None of the others had uttered a word; they seemed held in the grip of an almost intolerable silence.

"I am Congressman Hopper, young man," he said. "Austin Hopper. You, I believe, are the engineer of this boat?"

"Right, Kenneth Neilson."

"What has happened? Are we in any danger?"

# Eight BELLS

by FREDERIC ARNOLD KUMMER

Starting a new two-part serial of a mystery aboard the pleasure craft Vesta which involved her six passengers.

which formed the forward wall of the cabin. Two doors opened from it, one to a tiny bathroom, the other, opposite the window, to the fore-and-aft corridor on which all six of the vessel's staterooms faced. At one end of this corridor a comfortably furnished saloon extended across the entire width of the boat, while at the other a door gave access to the small forward deck.

IT had been Mr. Ogden's wish, in building the Vesta, to provide himself with a craft which could be handled, if necessary, by one man. This arose from no reasons of economy, but from the fact that there were times in Mr. Ogden's experience, when the presence of a crew was undesirable. As a result her small pilot house contained as many shining gadgets as the instrument board of an airplane, and she was as easily put through her paces.

At this early hour of the morning, however, when the ship's clock had just chimed eight bells, there was no one at all in the Vesta's pilot house, in spite of the fact that the vessel, with engines stopped, was drifting rapidly from her downstream course toward the distant line of inky trees that marked the Maryland shore. Instead, the young man who by all the laws of navigation should have been at her wheel now stood in Mr. Ogden's stateroom, staring coolly and somewhat contemptuously down at his employer's bowed head. A tall, rangy young man with high Scandinavian cheek bones, rusty brown hair, and eyes like bright blue ice against the deep tan of his face.

He had just thrust his hand inside his coat, as though replacing something there, when a grinding shudder went through the Vesta from stem to stern, almost throwing him from his feet. With a snarl of anger he dashed from the room, closing the door noiselessly after him, and made his way to the forward deck, where a metal staircase led up to the pilot house.

He did not, however, remain there long; almost

"No. We're run aground. On a sand bar. Stuck there, I guess, until the tide turns. But . . ."

The young engineer hesitated, stopped. Whatever he had intended to say was lost in a gasp of amazement. The door of Mr. Ogden's stateroom was pulled open and a woman stood there; a tragic, white-faced girl, her eyes round with horror.

For a moment she stared straight ahead, her shoulders drooping in forlorn misery against the door-jamb. In spite of her anguish she seemed unable to force her frozen lips to speak.

"Oh!" she shuddered. "Oh!" And stumbled forward so swiftly that Kenneth Neilson barely caught her in his arms. The movement cleared Mr. Ogden's doorway, permitting Congressman Hopper to see into the room beyond.

As his gaze fell upon the silent figure at the table, he darted across the corridor with a cry, his face as white as his crown of snowy hair. For a moment he leaned over the body, then ran back to the door.

"Mr. Ogden has been murdered!" he exclaimed.

FROM the moment of Congressman Hopper's entrance into Stephen Ogden's room to his reappearance only a few seconds elapsed; during them the several persons along the corridor stood curiously tense. Even his tragic words were received in almost total silence, as if the message they brought had already been known. The handsome blond woman gave a dismal gasp, and the older of her two companions repeated the word "murdered" in tones so flat and unnatural that they might have meant anything from surprise to complete satisfaction. The younger man did not speak at all, and once more the curious silence fell over the little group; a silence like a living, violent thing, throbbing with sound that was held back by a barrier of amazement, or fear. For a long moment the barrier held, then was swept away in a chorus of



exclamations as the four persons surged forward toward Mr. Ogden's door.

Kenneth Neilson, still supporting the horrified girl in his left arm, put out his right.

"Keep back!" he growled. "If he's dead you can't do any good crowding in here. And this girl needs air!"

The young woman straightened up, gave him a warm and grateful glance.

"Thanks," she said. "I . . . I'm all right now."

"Then you'd better join the others." He nodded down the hall. "Suppose you all wait in the main cabin; you're no use here."

Congressman Hopper's eyebrows went up in surprise.

"I think you can safely leave matters in my hands, young man," he announced. "Mr. Ogden is dead, as I have told you," he went on to the others. "Shot through the forehead. It would be useless to summon a doctor, even if we were able to do so. He is beyond all human aid." He paused for a moment, his fine eyes troubled; when he spoke again there was greater authority in his voice. "I need scarcely tell you that we are all in a very dangerous predicament, involving, I fear, far more than Mr. Ogden's death. As an official of the government, as well as an attorney, I feel it my duty to take charge of affairs. And my first instructions"—he turned swiftly to Kenneth Neilson—"are to you. I assume it is your intention to summon assistance by making distress signals of some sort?"

"Certainly. We ought to get off this mud! And notify the police!"

"NO! There are reasons—absolutely imperative reasons—why for the present, at least, we cannot allow the police or anyone else aboard this boat. Is that clear?"

"Not to me. Mr. Ogden has been shot. . . ."

"Nevertheless, you will do as I say." He turned to the white-faced girl, a look of regret in his eyes. "Go to the main cabin, Miss Burt, you and the others. I will hear your story as soon as I have done what is necessary here. I feel sure you all realize the extreme gravity of the situation and will do what you can to help."

"Any idea who did it?" Kenneth Neilson asked, when the others had drifted away.

"No. Except that it must have been someone aboard this boat. There are five of us, I believe . . . six, including yourself."

"You don't think the girl killed him, then?"

The congressman raised expressive shoulders; his manner was grave but kindly.

"She came out of his room," he said. "And when I was in there, a moment ago, his body was still warm. However, we must not judge from appearances. Before placing a charge of murder on Miss Burt's shoulders, or indeed on those of anyone else, I think it necessary to make some further investigations." He turned to the door of Mr. Ogden's cabin. "Perhaps you will be good enough to assist me."

"Sure," Neilson said, following him into the small, square room.

"Mr. Ogden wasn't the sort of man to commit suicide," the congressman went on, gazing down at the gaping hole in the dead man's temple. "Also, I see no powder marks . . . no weapon. . . ."

"He didn't shoot himself," Kenneth Neilson said bluntly, his eyes darting over the small table, the green-carpeted floor. "And whoever shot him probably threw the gun overboard! No trouble at all, through that window." He nodded toward the opening at Mr. Ogden's back. "There's a deck out there, of course, but it's less than three feet wide."

"THE murderer stood about here." Congressman Hopper stationed himself near the doorway. "Fired, no doubt, as Mr. Ogden raised his head in greeting."

"The shot could just as well have come from the deck outside," Neilson said. "The wound's in his left temple. He was sitting with his back to the window. Suppose somebody came along the gangway there, spoke to him. He would have turned his head to the left, of course, to see who it was . . . and got shot in the left temple . . . just as he did."

"But his head isn't turned that way now."

"I know it isn't. But any doctor will tell you that

### Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius

in falling forward the unconscious muscular reaction, away from the danger that threatened him, would twist his head back to its normal position. A matter of nervous reflexes."

Congressman Hopper's cotton-wool eyebrows went up.

"YOU seem to know a great deal about such matters, young man," he announced, "for a—for the pilot of a house boat."

"I'm an electrical and mechanical engineer . . . college graduate," Kenneth shrugged. "You get to know a lot of things . . . reading . . . talking to people . . . what not."

"I see." The congressman seemed to regret his implied criticism. "Perhaps you are right. The shot may have come from outside the room. Which would account, no doubt, for the apparent lack of clues inside it."

Neilson was scrutinizing the small table at which Mr. Ogden sat, his head, between the broken bottle and the brief-case, resting in a pool of whisky and congealing blood. With a smile the engineer, plucking a shining, threadlike object from the top of the briefcase, held it beneath the light.

"What's that?" the congressman asked.

"A woman's hair. Blond. And that girl who was in here . . . Miss Burt, I believe you said . . . is a brunette."

"True." Congressman Hopper did not seem greatly impressed. "Our other woman passenger, Mrs. Baudoine, has blond hair, but if you hope to prove anything by that I'm afraid you won't get very far. It so happens that every one of Mr. Ogden's guests, including myself, visited this room last night. The presence of a hair or other such object merely proves what we already know, without telling us anything about the murder."

"I see," Kenneth Neilson's voice was devoid of expression. But he placed the blond hair carefully between the leaves of his notebook and snapped in place a rubber band. As he bent to examine the bloodstains on the carpet, a tiny fragment of paper lying at its edge attracted his attention, a scrap no larger than the nail of one's little finger, light-pink in color, with darker pink lines crossing it in a wavy pattern and one perforated edge. This, too, he placed between the leaves of his notebook after showing it to Congressman Hopper.

"Looks like the corner of a postage stamp," the latter remarked.

"No." Neilson shook his head. "The corner of a stamp would have two perforated edges . . . this has only one."

HE went to the window and made a search of the deck outside, using some matches from a box on the table. Apparently, however, he found nothing. The congressman stared at him reflectively as he turned back to the room. There was a flare of doubt in the older man's eyes.

"How does it happen," he asked, "that you allowed the boat to run aground (Turn to page 36)



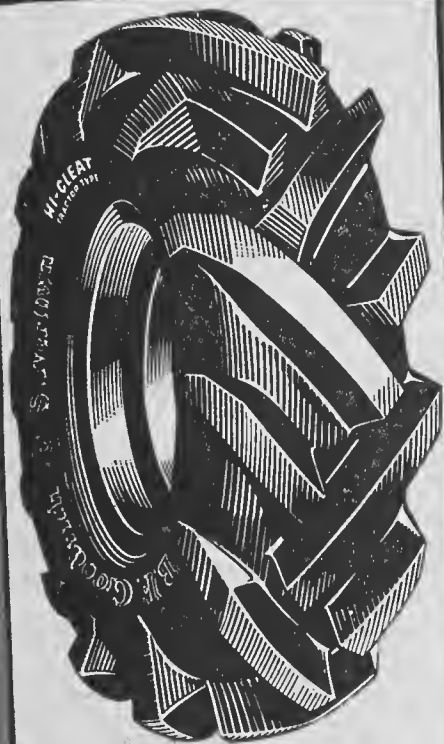
*A white faced girl stood staring straight ahead. In spite of her anguish she seemed unable to force her frozen lips to speak.*



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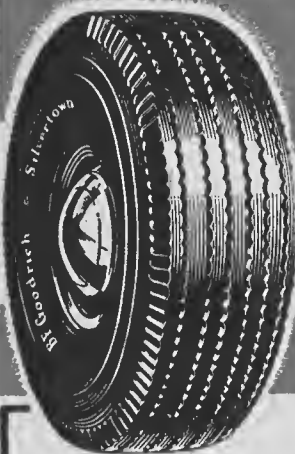
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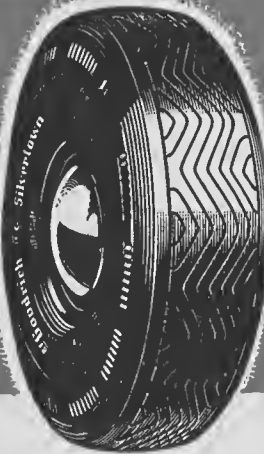
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# B. F. Goodrich TIRES

## B.C. Rivers Go On Rampage

*The battle against flood absorbs the energies of the coast province*

by CHAS. L. SHAW

**B**RITISH Columbians in almost every important farming area will have good cause to look back on 1948 with grim memories of the Year of the Flood.

The hardships, the bitter experiences, the losses in property damage and spoiled crops, all add up to a sorry record that will be remembered for generations. "Old Man Fraser," after half a century of quiet benevolence, became suddenly a wild and destroying force, shattering dykes, washing out bridges and highways, uprooting buildings, inundating acre after acre of cultivated or pasture land and causing the greatest mass evacuation of population in western Canada's history.

As this is written, the flood waters are reported to be receding. The crisis appears to be past, although armies of weary men still man the dykes and thousands of people, who a few short weeks ago were preparing their lands for a bountiful harvest, are living in emergency quarters far removed from their homes.

It is impossible at this juncture to count the cost, for the story of British Columbia's floods will be a continuing one not only for months but years. For while many of the farms may be re-occupied again before the close of the summer, in many cases the crops of 1948 must be written off, and the effects of the swirling water, silt and debris over more than 55,000 acres in the Fraser Valley alone may be felt in some degree for a long long time.

**I**T would be an optimist who would declare that the flood has been a blessing in disguise, because some of the losses sustained by farmers must be written down as permanent and for them there is no hope of compensation except through government aid, which, of course, will be forthcoming. Nevertheless, the flood has taught its lesson, too, and one that seems likely to be acted upon, for now, as never before, there is a recognition of the importance of a long-term, constructive program to accomplish two equally vital things: (1) To control the river and thus prevent recurrence of the floods; (2) to construct dams and diversion channels and reservoirs that will realistically harness the river's vast potentiality as a perpetual creative force.

Such a program will no doubt be undertaken as soon as the present emergency subsidies by the two major authorities who alone have the powers and the resources to achieve it—the federal and the provincial governments. It is not enough to reinforce and reconstruct the dykes that were found wanting. It will be necessary to go much farther than that and undertake a thorough development program along the lines followed in the utilization of other great rivers of the continent.

There is need for such a program not only because of this year's experience and the importance of making the river work instead of destroy, but because it is important to rebuild human confidence as well as dykes.

The Fraser Valley has been one of Canada's most fruitful and prosperous agricultural regions and it must continue in that role. It cannot be expected to regain its prestige, however, until settlers there have assurance that the disaster of 1948 will not be repeated.

**T**HE flood produced another demonstration of how humanity is ready to rally in support of an unfortunate neighbor. In Vancouver and nearby cities an emergency fund of more than \$1,500,000 was raised by public subscription for the flood sufferers. More than 35,000 men, many of them from the cities, volunteered for sand-bag duty along the dykes and for rescue work.

The governments lost no time in promising adequate assistance, although the details of this plan have yet to be divulged. Farmers throughout British Columbia in areas not directly affected by the flood were speedily organized to help their stricken neighbors through the supply of food and supplies, feed, silage, and so on. Hay was shipped in from adjacent Washington state, and farmers on the prairies sent in generous supplies of all kinds. Emergency feeding of livestock was undertaken by one of the most energetic of the flood committees, and plans were under way for the planting of early oats, perennial ryes and Dutch clover to produce the quickest crops for the short season left this year.

**M**OST British Columbians were far too concerned with the flood to pay much attention to the month's political happenings, despite the latter's obvious significance. The flood had barely started when the C.C.F. ran off with the Yale by-election and a few days later, with at least one candidate personally working on the dykes, the C.C.F. triumphed in the Vancouver by-election. Both represented clear gains for the Socialist party.

The Vancouver Centre seat had been Liberal for years as the stronghold of Ian Mackenzie, who, however, was returned by a dangerous margin at the last contest. To replace him the Liberals nominated R. O. Campney, a Vancouver lawyer who had previously served as a private secretary to Prime Minister King and had Ottawa's wholehearted blessing—a fact that was indicated by the parade of cabinet ministers who came west to speak and campaign for him.

The experience at Yale and in Vancouver Centre added to the rather alarming feeling among Liberals and Conservatives that they cannot hope to win in British Columbia when the vote is split three ways. Invariably, the forces of free enterprise are divided and fall when they contest a seat against a man who is able to rally the undiluted strength of the Socialists.

For that reason it would not be surprising to hear more and more, in subsequent months, of a move to extend the provincial coalition into the federal field.





*With an explosive snort, the grizzly charged.*

## GRIZZLY INTERLUDE

by ANDY RUSSELL

**L**OOKING down from the shoulder of Starvation Peak on that bitter February morning in the winter of '33, the whole wilderness of southeastern British Columbia looked frozen solid. The snow-shrouded canyon below lay broken by long, twisted fingers of rock reaching down from the towering walls of the peaks. The sinuous course of the stream bed winding down from the head of the canyon showed white in the dusky timber, stiff in its shackles of ice like the dead body of a mythical snow snake. Two small, circular lakes lying trapped in rocky basins in the canyon floor, stared up like sightless eyes, blinded by the merciless grip of winter. The whole magnificent spread of mountains looked dead—as cold and dead as the mountains of the moon.

But nature is fond of contrasts, and in spite of the terrible cold, there was warmth and life and life beginning.

Up at the head of the canyon, a bluish-white breach clout of ice on a naked cliff marked the source of the stream. Above this, 500 yards beyond and to one side of the frozen waterfall, a big mound bulged up on the smooth surface of the snow slope. It marked the place where a huge boulder, decades past, had plowed to a stop in the loose shale and earth after a whistling plunge from the cliffs above. Close by the lower side of the mound was a tiny hole in the snow, a couple of inches in diameter and lined with a delicate lace-work of frost crystals. If watched carefully, a thin ribbon of steam could be seen rising from it into the frosty air. The little hole led down through 20 feet of drift and earth to a warm, dry cavern, which was roofed by the bottom of the boulder. It was a roomy cave about 10 feet across and five feet high, floored by a heavy layer of bear grass packed into a gigantic mattress. Stretched out in troubled

slumber in the middle of the cave lay a 700-pound she-grizzly.

For three months Frosty had snored almost continuously in the deep sleep of hibernation, but now she was restless, for her time was close. Her breath came in long, slow grunts, while her sides rose and fell in heavy swells. Grumbling irritably to herself, she lifted her bulk onto her feet, turned around, and lay down again on the other side. A few minutes later her ribs arched, and her whole body became rigid. Then with a long, sighing grunt she delivered a tiny, almost shapeless bundle of cub. Storm was born.

**A** FEW minutes later the whole proceeding was repeated, and Storm had a sister, Silver. The cubs weighed a shade under 24 ounces at birth, and were blind and almost hairless. They were so small and helpless, it seemed almost impossible they could be the young of so huge a mother.

Catching the shivering cubs in her big paws, Frosty licked them dry with a vigorous tongue. Then she gathered them up closer, and soon the velvety darkness of the cave was full of small contented sounds.

The winter swept on without a break until mid-April, when suddenly the temperature went up almost 70 degrees in a matter of hours. One evening the stars came out cold and glittering in a blue-black sky like frost crystals in a canopy of

ice. Then in the small hours of the morning, the frozen hush was broken by a tired moaning in the spruces, as though they had grown weary of the loads of snow they carried, and could no longer bear the weight of their suffering in silence. It was the chinook wind softly blowing up the valley, fresh from the high stratas above the Pacific coast and warm from the Japan current. High over the ranges east of Starvation, a great pearl-edged arch of clouds formed, running from horizon to horizon. The first promise of spring had hit the country—the chinook arch had formed.

Time slid by unnoticed in the darkness of the cave. The short spring storms howling down off the peaks only served to thicken the insulating drifts over the boulder. Storm and Silver grew fast on their mother's rich milk, filling out their fuzzy new coats roundly. Like most young animals, they slept most of the time waking only when hungry, or when Frosty's vigorous tongue rolled them in a washing.

Then in late May, as though impatient to get at the business of painting the country in its spring coat of green, the hot blast of the chinook began tearing at everything white from summit to canyon floor. One afternoon a great cornice of snow overhanging a good 30 feet up on the crest of King Edward peak cracked loose with a sharp, tearing sound like ripping canvas, and plunged in a mass towards the upper lake. As it cascaded down the almost perpendicular slope, it dislodged a million odd more tons of snow, and the world seemed to shake and tremble with the rumbling roar of its descent. The very peak seemed about to come apart and fall in a heap of rubble, as the heaving mass of snow rocketed down over a cliff, and slammed into the timber. Great trees that had been growing for 700 years were sheared off like twigs and swallowed up in an instant.

Then as quickly as it started, (Turn to page 26)

**There's many a thing to learn in this old world, Storm found, and a cub could have no better teacher than his mother**

Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius

## Education For Better Farming

*Today is different—farm young people have many advantages in education not available to their parents*

MANY a farmer who lives on the prairies today can remember well when the fields lay for a thousand miles waiting for the plow, the ranges were lacking in fat beef cattle, and the meadows in heavy milking dairy cows. There were few schools, fewer colleges, no universities and no experimental farms. These early pioneers came with little education, or with much, but what they did have bore little relation to the science of prairie farming—a type of agriculture different from any known previously in Canada. There was no opportunity to learn more of the best ways of handling this land of theirs, and what they learned, they learned from their own experience.

It would be a bold man who would suggest that they did not do their job well. The sod gave way to wheat, cattle roamed the ranges, farm buildings sprouted and grew; agricultural products flowed to the markets of the world and manufactured goods flowed to the prairies; a network of roads and railways bound them to the world, and schools, colleges, universities and experimental farms appeared.

The recent Farm Young People's Week (which was really a short course), at the University of Alberta, proved that farm parents intend to give their boys and girls a fuller knowledge of agriculture than they were able to provide for themselves. The fact that it was the thirtieth of such annual events indicates they decided in favor of education years ago. The course was organized in response to requests from various farm organizations interested in the youth of rural Alberta, who felt that an increased knowledge of agriculture is necessary for a fuller farm life.

The course is under the direction of the Department of Extension, in co-operation with the Faculty of Agriculture and the School of Household Economics. It is designed for both boys and girls. It includes discussions on such subjects as chemical control of weeds, control of soil erosion, community planning, economics of farming, and a wide diversity of topics of general interest to young farmers. Girls are offered the choice of attending a course in either household economics or home nursing as part of the general course.

A course in leadership is open to those who are able to satisfy the Ex-

tension Department that they have the qualities necessary for rural leadership. The purpose of the course is to develop individuality and to offer encouragement for more successful farm living.

THE attendance is normally about 250, though it was rather less this year, probably due to the late spring. Those who were able to attend were enthusiastic, and left with many new ideas and greatly increased knowledge of the business of farming.

This course in Alberta is only one of many courses in agriculture that are held on the prairies every year. The agricultural colleges of the three universities have bestowed on young farm people hundreds of degrees in the science of agriculture, since the pioneer days. There are also several schools of agriculture. Young farm people come to these schools for two winters and study mechanical and technical aspects of practical agriculture. At the conclusion of the two years' study they receive a diploma. Thousands of these diplomas have now been earned.

• Apart from these two longer courses there are any number of short courses lasting from a few days to a few weeks. General topics of interest to farmers may be studied, or specific studies made. Courses are available on anything from bees to poultry, from dairy cows to diesel engines, from co-operative principles to bacon hogs. In addition to these technical courses the University extension departments and the provincial departments of agriculture encourage boys' and girls' clubs, and field days and agricultural exhibits, all designed to improve farm living. A farmer who decides he wishes to study any or all aspects of the business in which he is engaged will find that a way is open to him, no matter in which province he lives.

The program of education is intimately associated with a program of research. Hundreds of trained agriculturists are devoting their time to the study of farm problems—problems of crops, weeds, soils, marketing, management, livestock breeding and feeding, horticulture and tillage. The efforts of these research men have improved machines and crops and business management, and developed equipment and methods adapted to the needs of western agriculture.



Members of this New Brunswick calf club are gaining education through showing livestock.

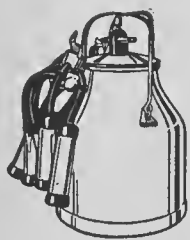
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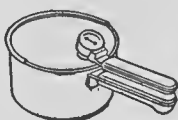
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# News of Agriculture



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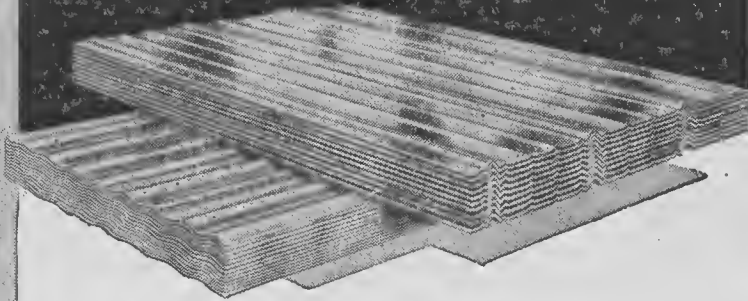
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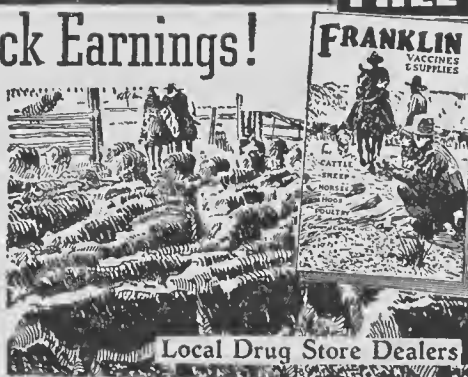
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Local Drug Store Dealers



Several hundred persons attended a 2.4-D machinery demonstration at the University of Manitoba in June, when sixteen machines were exhibited.

## World Farmers Want Action

I.F.A.P. meeting at Paris urges more commodity agreements — will meet in Canada next year

THE farmers of the world want action. In this internationally-minded period, when so many international conferences of one kind or another are being held each year, farmers of many countries, through their organizations have also taken to the air and to ocean travel for attendance at international conferences of their own. Britain, always internationally minded, took the lead before the war ended. Invitations were sent out for an organization meeting to be held in London in May, 1946.

Only farm bodies organized on a national basis were invited. At London there was formed the International Federation of Agricultural Producers known as I.F.A.P. The following year in May, the first annual conference of I.F.A.P. was held near The Hague, Holland, and this year, also in May, at Paris, France.

Canadian farmers, like the people, and especially the farmers, of any comparatively new country, are internationally minded. For a large proportion of their income they must depend on export trade. When everybody is eating, trade in food products is good and prices are satisfactory. When millions of people go hungry for lack of work and dollars, trade is poor, unless some government or huge philanthropy gives away immense quantities of food.

Canadian farmers, through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, have been in on I.F.A.P. from the start. They see several very good reasons for this active interest in an international farm organization. Canadian farmers are kindly folk who do not like to think that millions in other countries often go hungry. They know also that when food is well distributed, Canadian farm people will have both work and income. They are strong supporters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and believe that alongside this inter-governmental agency, farmers need an international organization of their own to co-operate with F.A.O. They believe that at least in the present difficult period, not yet a listed to peace, international commodity agreements are a sound step toward stability in international trade of food products. They are traditionally op-

posed to unnecessary speculation leading to wide fluctuations in the prices of farm products. Finally, they believe that the more we get to know about the problems of farmers in other countries, the easier it will be to reach agreement on international questions affecting agriculture.

THUS the I.F.A.P. Paris conference welcomed the conclusion of an international wheat agreement, and hoped that it would be ratified by all 36 signing countries. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, put it this way:

"To agricultural producers in all lands, and to their newly-formed international federation, this achievement of what may be considered its first major policy pronouncement is indeed encouraging and indicative of the tremendous possibilities for the future of this federation of ours."

During the course of its deliberation, delegates to I.F.A.P. heard from Sir John Boyd Orr, retiring Director-General of F.A.O. Sir John, who is now retiring to his Scottish farm, but will still serve F.A.O. when called upon to do so, pleaded for a great world plan for reconstruction and development, which he believes is necessary to avert the threatened catastrophe of war and the threat of continuing and increasing the world food shortage, "either of which will destroy our civilization."

Pointing out that there are 150 million more people in the world today than in 1938, and that during the lifetime of our children it is estimated that there will be 500 million more, Sir John urged that "there are now no new continents to be discovered, and in the new continents there is no more virgin land to be exploited. The conclusion of the 17 nations who considered the matter from November, 1946, to March, 1947, was that in the next 25 years food production would need to be doubled to meet the justifiable demands of the world."

The conference urged that effective machinery be provided to deal with any surpluses of food products which may develop to ensure that they are directed to the areas of greatest need, and that such surpluses should not be allowed to undermine the world price structure. It was also decided that



I.F.A.P. should exert its utmost influence with the proper international authorities and with the national governments of its delegates to see that the necessary machinery for the distribution of surpluses should be provided before a situation of crisis arises.

THE conference also urged that information should be accumulated by F.A.O. and international commodity groups, with reference to feed grain, cotton, wool, fats and oils, coffee and sisal, in order to pave the way for international commodity agreements. The decision to establish an international rice council by F.A.O. was welcomed, and it was thought that the present international agreement on sugar should be widened.

Temporary offices will be opened by I.F.A.P. both in Washington and Paris. No permanent site has yet been selected for headquarters. The reason is that the farm organization must, it feels, work closely with F.A.O. which has itself not yet selected a permanent site. The staff of I.F.A.P. will be enlarged to include an economist and a third member to work with and for agricultural co-operatives in member countries. In this connection, James Turner, re-elected president of the organization, said in his closing address, "If and when governments relax the influence which they now wield over international trade, it may well be that the agricultural co-operative movement would look to I.F.A.P. to co-ordinate its interest in that particular field of operation, and we intend to commence the work of co-ordination as quickly as possible."

#### Much Interest In 2,4-D

MUCH research work in connection with the use of 2,4-D is now under way at various institutions. At the University of Manitoba, a little more than three acres, divided into small plots, is being devoted to 2,4-D studies by the Plant Science Department in the Faculty of Agriculture. Money for the prosecution of this work has been provided by contributions from several companies interested in the sale of 2,4-D products.

There is also considerable interest in the sale of machines for spraying and dusting field crops. Early in June, through the co-operation of the University of Manitoba and the Weeds Commission of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, demonstrations of 16 different spraying and dusting machines supplied by 14 commercial companies (about half were of Canadian manufacture) were given before a group of approximately 500 interested people.

Since 2,4-D demonstrations began in Manitoba, the direction of design of machine type has been toward speed and low cost. Most of the machines demonstrated can treat from 100 to 300 acres daily and vary in boom length from about 20 to 42 feet. Three of the machines were dusters, while the 13 spray machines—all designed to apply a minimum quantity of spray per acre from low-volume, low-pressure nozzles—were variously mounted. Tractor-mounted equipment was powered either from the belt or take-off. Some equipment was mounted on trailers and others on jeeps or trucks. The latter were operated from small, separate engines.

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### FIELD NOTES

#### "ARTIFICIAL FROST" GIVEN CREDIT FOR SUPERIOR POTATO CROP

Many potato growers harvested better crops last year through the use of Dowspray 66 Improved to kill potato vines (and weed top growth). Dowspray 66 Improved contains a very active toxicant which acts as an "artificial frost." It kills vines in 1 to 3 days, allowing normal ripening and permitting early digging without waiting for natural frost. Growers who used this spray to spread the harvest season reported less loss from blight in storage, the elimination of off-type growths—and easier digging, and no vines to clog diggers. Seed growers use it to control size of seed stock, by killing vines as soon as tubers reach the desired size.

#### NEW CHEMICAL COMPOUND POTATO SPROUT STOPPER

Each year several million bushels of table stock potatoes sprout in storage and, as a result, lose weight, food value and storage life. Now chemistry has found a growth-regulating compound that retards sprouting and saves food for the world and money for the potato farmers and processors. The material is methyl ester of 2-naphthalene acetic acid. On most varieties it retards sprouts so well that potatoes stored over the winter still approach the appearance and quality of new potatoes. Testing of this new growth-regulating compound has been extensive. Dow Sprout Inhibitor for commercial producers and handlers of potatoes is now on the market.

#### DDT CREDITED WITH INCREASED BEEF PRODUCTION

DDT is now being credited with adding valuable pounds in Canadian beef and milk production by the simple method of controlling flies, lice and ticks on beef and dairy cattle. Additional gains of from 30 to 60 pounds of beef per head were reported recently by stock raisers using Dow DDT formulations. Present recommendations are a minimum of 4 pounds of Dow DDT 50% Wettable Powder in 100 gallons of water. For complete fly control, livestock growers are spraying barns and sheds as well as the animals, themselves. The addition of underline spraying alone is reported to increase protection as much as a week.



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(Original on file)

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I remain an Ogilvie customer.

(Mrs.) T. G.

(Original on file)

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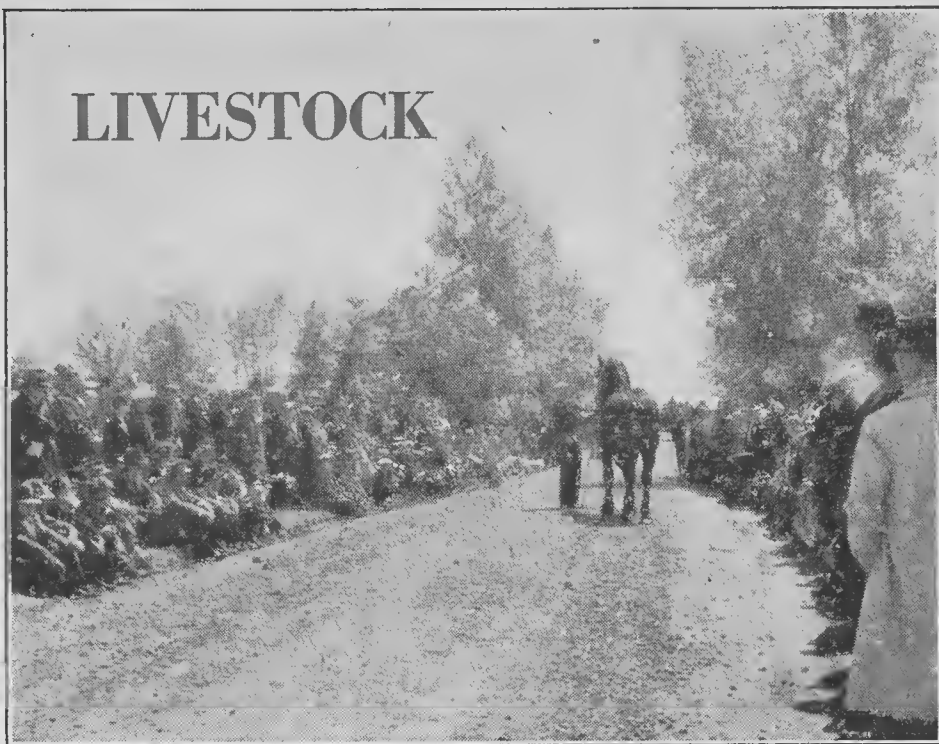
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## LIVESTOCK



Parade of livestock at a University of Alberta Annual Feeders' Day.

### Limited Grain Feeding For Steers

*World shortage of grains emphasizes need of finishing livestock with a minimum quantity*

THE animal science department at the University of Alberta has been carrying on extensive experiments to determine results of a variety of rations fed to swine, sheep and dairy and beef cattle. The results of the experiments were reported at the annual feeders' day recently held at the University.

R. D. Sinclair and J. W. Howe, of the animal science department, reported the results of an experiment on the finishing of steers using three different rations. Three lots of twelve yearling steers each were used. Lot No. 1 was full fed on grain and hay from the start; lot No. 2 received hay but no grain for the first 60 days, and then were full fed hay and grain until finished; lot No. 3 received five pounds of grain a head for 90 days, and were full fed for the remainder of the period. The purpose of the experiment was to determine if the steers would finish and grade well if a limited amount of grain was fed, and how the profit per head would compare on the three lots. It was felt that the fact grain was high priced, and a world-wide scarcity prevailed, made it important to finish beef cattle with a minimum of grain and a maximum of roughage.

Feed received was one part of oats to one part of barley for the first two weeks, one part of oats to two parts of barley from two to four weeks, and one part of oats to three parts of barley from four to six weeks. The roughage consisted of equal parts of chopped alfalfa and oat hay. Monocalcium phosphate and stock salt were also fed. Some of the animals were fit at the end of 120 days and were marketed, the remainder being fed for 150 days.

When the animals were marketed all of those in lot No. 1—full fed—yielded A (red brand) carcasses, while in lots No. 2 and 3, fed more hay and less grain in the early part of the feeding period, two-thirds graded red brand, the remainder grading B (blue brand) chiefly due to lack of finish.

The steers that were full fed (lot No. 1) made the highest average

daily gain and the greatest total gain, while lot No. 3 made the poorest showing on both counts. However, lot No. 1 consumed the most grain. They consumed 10.84 pounds of hay, 11.57 pounds of grain per day on the average; lot No. 2 averaged 15.2 pounds of hay and 7.12 pounds of grain; while lot No. 3 averaged 13.52 pounds of hay and 7.56 pounds of grain per day throughout the trial. One hundred pounds of gain cost \$16.93 for lot No. 1 and \$15.11 for lot No. 2.

Greatest profit was realized on lot No. 2, which received no grain for the first 60 days. This was partly due to a slightly higher selling price, but chiefly lower feed cost. The profit per head on lot No. 2 was \$16.45, on lot No. 3 was \$12.87, followed by lot No. 1 which were full fed grain and hay for the full feeding period, with a profit of \$9.00 a head. The value of the feeds marketed through the steers in lot No. 2 which received no grain for the first 60 days amounted to \$34.56 per ton for alfalfa hay, \$24.41 a ton for oat hay, \$1.76 per bushel for barley, and \$1.25 a bushel for oats. The comparable returns in lot No. 1 (full fed) were: Alfalfa hay, \$31.98; oat hay, \$22.58; barley, \$1.28, and oats \$0.91 per bushel.

IF a feeder were deciding whether to feed a full grain ration throughout an entire feeding period, or limit the grain during part or all of the period, the factors he should consider would be the condition of the cattle when going on feed, the relative supply and value of hay and grain, and the premium paid for additional finish when the cattle are marketed. Under the conditions of the experiment, Mr. Howe reported limiting the amount of grain fed to fattening steers resulted in an increase in the amount of hay utilized, and a higher return for the feed consumed during the experimental period. The greatest profit over feed cost was realized on the steers fed hay alone for the first 60 days, followed by a full grain ration for the remainder of the feeding period.



### Self-Feeding Hogs

SELF-FEEDING of hogs has several marked advantages over hand feeding. It saves the operator labor, and it ensures satisfactory gains being made with the least wastage of feed. Added to this the weaker pigs are able to get all the feed they require and need not develop into "runts." The system is not satisfactory for breeding hogs that have to be kept on less than a full ration. Self-feeding will tend to get them over fat.

It is important that the feed should flow freely from the hopper. A convenient, movable board can be secured with thumb screws so that it can be adjusted to the kind of feed used and permit a regular flow.

Experimental results have indicated that if a self-feeder is properly constructed, and a properly balanced grain ration is fed, hogs will make more rapid gains than if hand-fed. Self-feeding will require eight per cent more feed per hundred pounds of gain in live weight than hand feeding but seven years' research at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta., has indicated that self-fed pigs make 19 per cent more rapid gains, which partly offsets the greater grain requirement. Added to this the self-fed hogs showed more uniformity of size and more even fleshing than their hand-fed brothers and conformed quite as closely to bacon standards. A well-bred bacon-type hog, fed on a well-balanced ration, will grade well on the rail, even though it may have been fed from a self feeder.

### Shortage Of Veterinarians

THE Western Section of the Canadian Society of Animal Production recently heard a report of a committee of its members, set up to review and report on the present status of veterinary medical services in agriculture. The committee also studied provisions being made to provide an adequate supply of trained veterinarians.

This committee found 120 veterinarians practising in the field of agriculture in the four western provinces. Only a third of these are under 45 years of age. The 120 practising veterinarians are almost equally divided between the provinces. In British Columbia, for each veterinarian there are 20,590 large agricultural animals—cattle, horses, sheep and swine. In Alberta, the figure is 140,200 per veterinarian, in Saskatchewan 127,200, and in Manitoba 57,800. British Columbia is considered to have adequate veterinary services. If the other provinces are to be as well supplied, 470 large-animal veterinarians are required. Considering one million birds as a possible service unit per veterinarian, the poultry industry requires an additional 46 practitioners. If the livestock and poultry industries are to have enough veterinarians, 516 trained men are required.

There is a veterinary college in Ontario and one in Quebec. The western provinces have no such training facilities. This year's graduating class in Canada will turn out not more than 55 trained men. It is estimated that the western provinces alone will require 50 new graduates every year for 10 years if adequate veterinary services are to be available to their livestock and poultry industries.



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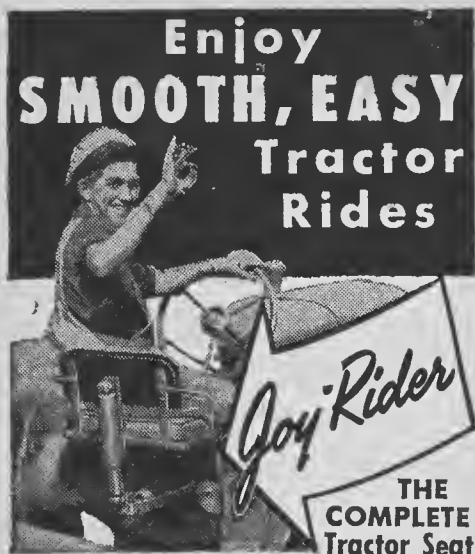
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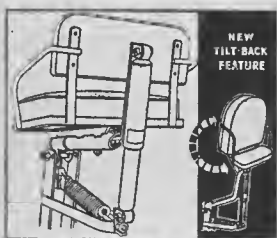
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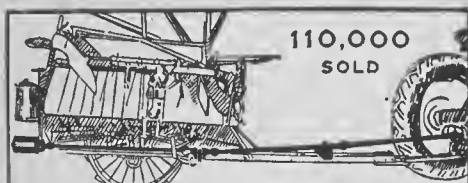
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## FIELD



Owners favor tractor-attached hay loaders

## New Forages For Ranchers

*Alkali flats and sand dunes may some day produce forages*

**T**he production of more or better hay and grass is of importance to all farmers in the western provinces. It is of particular importance to ranchers who, by the nature of their enterprise, produce in the drier areas. They can be relied upon to be interested in the work of any agriculturist who is attempting to improve the present forage crops, or to develop new forages.

Work in this field is being carried on at the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current. R. E. McKenzie, specialist in forage crops, reported to the recent annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association on new forages that show particular promise, and methods and techniques useful in the growing of forage crops.

Mr. McKenzie argued that there is no reason why a good stand of grass cannot be gained if good seed is planted at the right depth at the right time. Small grass seeds should not go down over half an inch. Best stands will usually result from seeding into a stubble cover in the late fall, just before freeze-up. In the dry areas, it is now recommended that the forage should be seeded in rows a foot apart. A mixture of grass and alfalfa has been found to yield about twice as much as grass sown alone. If these points are all kept in mind good yields can be expected.

If there is any way in which some land can be irrigated, hay crops can be ensured. Mr. McKenzie submitted that there is hardly a farm or a section of land where some moisture cannot be conserved. Long, low dams will sometimes hold water over large areas of land, and give them a good spring soaking, leading to profitable hay crops. Low-lying land, which holds water in the spring can profitably be plowed up and sown to hay crops. Cultivated grasses will produce double the yield of native grasses. Pump irrigation is also effective, but it is costly and only justified if large areas can be irrigated. If there is any way in which additional water can be applied to hay land, farmers will find it pays them well.

No hay crop in general use grows well on alkali soil. Western rye, brome

and alfalfa are probably the best, but they are difficult to establish in sour soil.

A new grass—tall wheat grass—brought to this country from Russia, via the United States, shows promise. At Swift Current it has been planted in damp, land high in alkali, and is doing well. It grows to a height of about five feet, making large amounts of palatable hay. It is a good seed producer, and it is hoped some seed will be available this fall. This grass is highly alkali resistant, and should make it possible to develop otherwise useless land.

Russian wild rye is the most promising dry land pasture grass since the introduction of crested wheat grass. It is hardy, drought-resistant grass, which will remain green and retain a high protein content well into July, and so extend the pasture period. It is hoped that if allowed to cure on the root it will make good winter pasture. Unfortunately, it is a very poor seed producer.

Work is being done on improving alfalfa. Mr. McKenzie advised the ranchers to grow Ladak alfalfa rather than Grimm. Ladak is partially wilt resistant, and is hardy and drought resistant. On the average, it will out-yield Grimm by about 16 per cent, and will persist longer without re-seeding.

Attempts are being made to produce a hardy, dry-land alfalfa, that will stand grazing. A yellow-flowered, Siberian alfalfa with partially creeping-rooted stocks has these features and is being tested. It has been found to be drought resistant, hardy and well suited to grazing, but it is a poor seed-setter, and the pods shatter very readily. The attempt is being made to retain its good features, and to add the Ladak curled pod and wilt resistance to give a new variety with some of the good features of both.

Mr. McKenzie concluded with the suggestion that the greatest advances in the livestock industry will be gained by a more extensive and a more careful use of our present cultivated forages. Hay and pasture crops are available that will give excellent returns if they receive the care they demand.

### Tractor-Attached Loaders

**I**t is generally believed that the tractor-attached loader is becoming more important in western agriculture. In a group of 14 prairie farmers owning this equipment, the most popular attachments are the sweep rake, the manure fork and the bucket scoop. Ten of the 14 have all of these attachments, six have snow scoops and the same number have hay baskets, scraper blades and sand and gravel scoops. Two have a snow plow and the same number use forage forks.

Twelve of the 14 find that stacking hay is one of the most important uses for a loader. Among other most-important uses, 11 name loading manure, four include hauling grain bundles and three list stacking straw behind the combine, shoveling snow, removing hay from stacks and lifting rocks. Other jobs done with the loader include changing wagon or truck bodies, butchering, repairing roads, loading and unloading farm machinery, opening roads, repairing heavy machinery and loading straw out of the stack.

Ten of the 14 users have hydraulic lifts, the other four being mechanical. Thirteen owners were well satisfied and had not had any trouble. The fourteenth felt that the loader should be a little more versatile.

An operator owning both a mechanical and a hydraulic loader said that he and his sons believed the hydraulic system to be much superior to the mechanical type. Three owners suggest that the loader is not yet sufficiently durable and believe heavier material is needed to make it more rugged.

One farmer, who does not own a loader, writes that he uses a hay loader—the old-fashioned kind—behind a wagon and team. "I did not like it for alfalfa. I have not seen the new one. It must be a marvel. When it reaches such perfection that it milks cows and cares for day-old chicks, let me know, and I'll sell my shirt and get one." The men who own loaders would probably agree that if this is what he wants in a loader, he should keep his shirt on.

### Hopper Resistance In Barley

**T**he Swift Current Experimental Station is studying the resistance of different varieties of barley to grasshopper attack.

D. S. McBean reported results to the Western Field Crops Section of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. Damage was greatest on later-maturing varieties. Of the more commonly grown varieties, Titan and Prospect have suffered the least damage. The exact reason for grasshoppers preferring some varieties is not known, but there is evidence that varieties of barley can be developed that will suffer less from grasshopper attack.

S. A. Wells reported that important differences have been found between barley varieties with respect to shattering, neck breaking and stem breaking. Titan has been found to be highly resistant to wind damage, while O.A.C. 21 and Montcalm were found to be highly susceptible.





The yellow leaves of the plant on the left, indicating chlorosis, is in sharp contrast to the healthy dark green foliage on the right.

## Chlorosis or Yellowing of Foliage

*On prairie soils yellowing of leaves usually results from alkalinity*

by E. T. ANDERSEN

**P**ALE green or yellow foliage is frequently seen in fruit trees or bushes and in woody ornamental plants growing on the prairies.

There are many factors which may cause chlorosis in plants but probably the most general and widespread form found on the prairies is that caused by the alkaline and high-lime nature of our soils. Most of our prairie soils are high in lime only a few inches or feet below the surface and are alkaline in reaction. The effect of this alkalinity and lime concentration is to render certain plant food minerals, such as iron and manganese, quite insoluble, and thus not available to the plants. It appears that iron is the element which is most generally affected. Iron in turn is necessary for the production of chlorophyll or green color in foliage. Thus the actual reason for this form of chlorosis in plants is a deficiency of available iron.

There is much variation among plants in their ability to resist chlorosis. Some of the most susceptible of the widely grown plants are mountain ash or rowan, sandcherries and sand-cherry-plum hybrids, plums, raspberries, strawberries, rugosa roses and hybrids with rugosa, certain spireas, and maples, excepting box elder or Manitoba maple. Some varieties of apples and crabs are also quite susceptible.

The first sign of lime-induced chlorosis in plants is an abnormally light green or yellow color of leaves developing from new shoot growth. On close examination of affected leaves it may be seen that the leaf veins are a darker green than the interveinal regions, so that the veins stand out in sharp contrast against the yellow or light green of the remaining portion. In more severe cases the entire leaf may become yellow. On hot, dry days these yellow leaves will frequently scorch and dry up along their edges. Such chlorosis may have very serious effects on the plant's ability to produce fruits, make growth, or to withstand winter conditions. Chlorotic plants are also more subject to destructive fungus diseases. In addition the plants are sickly and of little ornamental value. Irrigation or excessive watering tends to aggravate the con-

dition, thus care should be taken to avoid over-watering.

Investigations have shown that soil alkalinity can be reduced in several ways to bring about recovery of chlorotic plants. Dr. J. E. Machacek reports promising results with the use of sulphur added to the soil. A finely divided form of sulphur sold under the trade name "Sulforon" was used. One pound worked into the surface soil over an area of 100 square feet effectively reduced alkalinity. Such a surface application would be most valuable for shallow-rooted plants. Peat moss fixed with the soil both at the time of planting and later as the tree develops has given some success. Such moss is not only acid in reaction but also makes the soil more porous and permits easier leaching out of harmful alkali salts.

**T**HE quickest recovery can generally be effected by spraying the foliage in spring and early summer with an iron-salt solution. A solution made up of one ounce of ferrous sulphate to one gallon of water has proved satisfactory. Stronger solutions may cause burning of the foliage particularly in hot weather. It is well to add a small amount of acid, such as the juice of a lemon, to the water when preparing the solution. This will help to keep the iron salt from becoming insoluble due to alkali that may be in the water or dust which may be on the foliage. Best results are generally obtained if the spray is applied on a cool day. Although recovery is usually rapid it may require two or three such applications a season to keep the plants a healthy green color.

Ferrous sulphate has also been applied to the soil in the region of the plant roots with good success. Not more than one-half pound of the material for every inch of diameter of the tree stem should be used, or about one-half pound to 30 square feet of area in the case of shrubs. Acid peat moss soaked with a 25 per cent solution of the salt and worked into the soil or packed into holes provides a method of application. Good results can also be obtained by applying the salt dry and watering quite heavily immediately afterwards.

(E. T. Andersen is professor of Horticulture at the University of Manitoba.)



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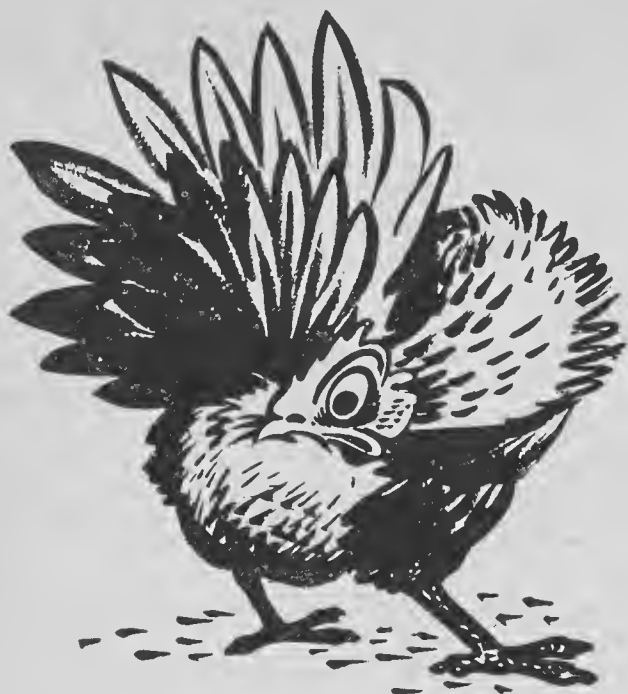
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Poultry, like other domesticated animals, need shade in the summer.

### Cooling Eggs

**E**GGs are a very perishable food. They are just as perishable as milk. This may not be realized because nature has given us eggs already wrapped in a package. Egg shells are porous; therefore the water within the egg will evaporate through these pores, though the rate of evaporation will depend on the temperature at which the egg is held.

This evaporation can be controlled by following a few simple rules. Collect the eggs as often as convenient, preferably three times a day in warm weather. A strong wire basket is an excellent container for collecting eggs. They should then be taken at once to a cool room where the temperature is reasonably constant and between 50 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit. This room should have good ventilation and a fairly high moisture content. A relative humidity of 75 per cent is suggested, but this is not always possible. A room can be kept cooler and the moisture higher if pans of water are set about the room, or if the floor is sprinkled daily with cold water.

The eggs should be thoroughly cooled out before packing in the cases. Usually about 12 hours will reduce the temperature of the egg to below 70 degrees Fahrenheit if the room is from 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. These eggs should be shipped to the candling station at least once a week, but care must be exercised to insure as little shock or jarring as possible while they are being delivered. Protect them from the hot sun and as far as possible transport them during the cooler part of the day.

### Sanitation Is Essential

**L**ARGER flocks and more intensified methods of rearing have increased the problem of disease control. Disease troubles have become multiplied during recent years, partly because poultry keepers are becoming more disease conscious, but largely because strict rules of sanitation are not always observed.

Around poultry yards it is well to remember that "Cleanliness is Health Insurance." When this statement is translated into common every day practice it means clean houses, clean feeders and drinking utensils, clean nests, a clean caretaker and, last but

not least, clean range. Clean range means ground that has not had chickens running over it for at least one year and preferably two years. Soil contamination is the chief source of trouble causing such diseases as tuberculosis, fowl cholera and coccidiosis. A well planned system of rotation will pay good dividends.

If a young chick can be grown to the age of six to seven months without serious contact with disease, this bird has a chance of surviving the next winter and of giving a good account of itself in terms of production and low mortality. It is not advisable to try to doctor sick chickens. The prevention of disease is much better than trying to cure it, and the best preventive measures involve the observance of strict sanitation in and around the poultry yard.

### Egg Prices

**E**GG producers are naturally interested in egg prices. If a profit is to be made, the returns from sales must be greater than costs. It is quite well known that costs are higher than they were a year ago. This increase is due, in part, to the increased cost of feeds and, in part, to the general price rise on all commodities. Egg prices are higher than last year but the increase obtained on the basis of higher feed costs was practically nullified by the new freight and express rates. In theory these rates were to be advanced 21 per cent but in practice the increase amounted to over 100 per cent.

Commercial chick hatcheries all across Canada report greatly decreased sales of March and April chicks. The backward spring and stormy weather may have been a factor in this reduction of early orders, but the more significant reason is that many poultrymen are not intending to raise poultry this year, or at the best, hope to carry over a few yearling hens. If this is a true appreciation of the situation then it can be expected that fall and early winter egg production will be far below that of recent years. It is quite conceivable that production may be reduced below that of our normal domestic needs. If so, egg prices will tend to rise. Such being the case, it is important that the good poultryman should keep his pullets growing.

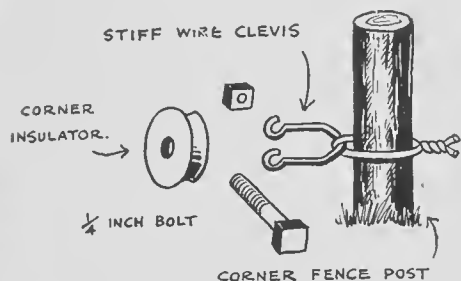


## Summer Jobs and Workshop Ideas

Time-savers and items you can save on by making them yourself

### Protect Porcelain Insulators

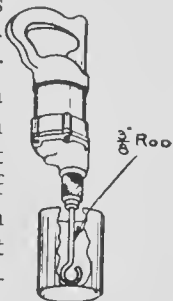
Porcelain corner insulators on electric fences have a way of turning over and breaking under the strain of the stretched barbed wire. I solved this problem by making a small clevis out



of stiff wire and bolting it to the corner insulator, with a quarter-inch machine bolt to just fill the hole in the insulator. This prevents the insulator turning over and grounding the fence wire. The wire clevis should be V-shaped, which will hold it straight after it is wired to the corner post.—Paul Tremblay.

### Electric Paint Mixer

The sketch shows how I use our high-speed electric drill for mixing paint. I bent a 3/8-inch rod as shown and put the straight end into the chuck of our electric drill. When put into a can of paint which settled somewhat, it is thoroughly mixed in a very short time. It gets into the bottom corner better if the loop is made rather straight at the bottom with a fairly straight bend.—I.W.D.



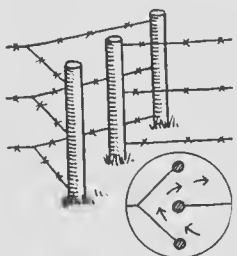
### Decorating Flower Beds

Round flower beds around the house are often protected with old tires, which are very unsightly. Here is a better way. Young green willow shoots are cut and bent into half circles and the ends pushed into the ground around the flower beds. One bed with twigs peeled and the next one with twigs not peeled, and still another with the peeled and unpeeled twigs intermixed, makes for variety.—Paul Tremblay, St. Paul, Alta.



### Wire Fence By-Pass

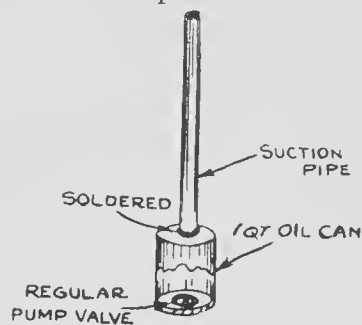
This arrangement will not let the big stock through but is handier than a gate for letting a person through with both hands full, because it doesn't have to be opened and closed. It would help if the posts were carried up to say six feet high and a 2x4 nailed across the top of them. The tug of the wires wouldn't draw the posts out of plumb.—M. Lambert.



### Pump Foot Valve

Here is a home-made foot valve that will hold the priming in the pump of a shallow well when the anti-freeze leak is open. Take a regular one-quart motor oil can and cut

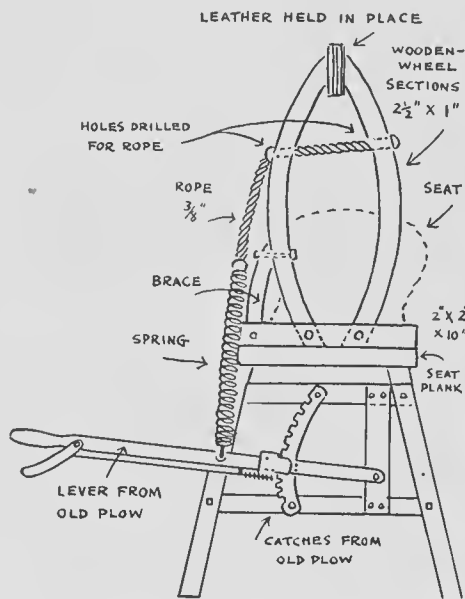
out one end completely. Cut a round block to fit it closely and then bore a 1 1/4-inch hole in the centre of the block. Over this tack a regular pump valve. In the top of the can cut a



hole just to fit the suction pipe and solder it to the pipe. Be sure and solder the can as close as possible to the end of the pipe. Otherwise it will form an air pocket and will not work. Tie a piece of ordinary screen wire over the end of the can to keep sand from getting into the pump. This foot valve, costing a few cents will hold the priming for over 24 hours. A good foot valve will improve the operation of almost any pump where the cylinder is not placed under water; and is especially needed where the suction pipe has a horizontal run. The wooden block should be fastened in with screws so it can be removed in case of valve trouble.—I.W.D.

### Harness-Sewing Horse

Here is a harness-sewing horse which is the best I have seen. We have used it for years and it is perfect. One can sew harness all day long and never tire because the work is held firmly at all times. The leather, no matter what thickness, is held



firmly also because of the tension spring, and the easily adjustable lever. The weight of a person sitting on the horse prevents jiggling when the awl is stuck through. The awl and thread is laid on the seat for convenient handling. This equipment can also be used as a press for small pieces of wood, etc., and is very efficient for holding small objects to be soldered.—Clifford S. Schowalter.

### To Make Large Corks Fit

Sometimes you want a cork top for a bottle but have no cork small enough. Corks that are somewhere near the size, but larger, can be made to fit by cutting a wedge lengthwise out of one side. When compressed, it will then fit into the opening. This is the easiest way of reducing the diameter of a cork.—Albert Loisch.

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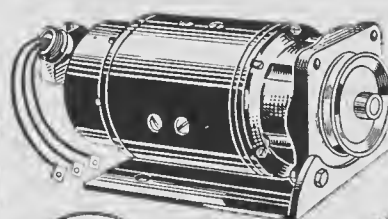
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## QUICK-FREEZE FOR SATISFACTION

Continued from page 8

cay processes are of two main types, (1) that caused by microorganisms such as bacteria, yeasts and moulds, and (2) chemical or oxidative. The first is well known and will not be discussed further here. The second is the chemical action on the product of oxygen present in the air in the presence of moisture. Undesirable substances result, and the process is similar to the rusting of iron. It has been found that by blanching or scalding vegetables for a prescribed period of time, the materials in the food which are responsible for chemical breakdown and which are known as enzymes, can be inactivated. If the product is then packaged in a container which is air tight and from which the air has been substantially removed, chemical breakdown will be minimized. Since most fruits contain an acid which assists in checking enzymes, and since scalding detracts from the appearance of fresh fruits, the practice of scalding applies only to low-acid vegetables. The vegetables are first washed, sorted, trimmed and prepared as for canning. Scalding is then accomplished, either in boiling water or in steam. Steam scalding does not bleach out as many of the nutrients as water scalding. The latter gives a more uniform scald and is particularly recommended for leafy greens.

Water scalding can be accomplished in a large preserving kettle. At least six quarts of rapidly boiling water are necessary. Not more than one pound of the vegetable is scalded at one time. It is placed in a sieve, colander, or cheese-cloth bag and plunged into the boiling water. The water should be boiling vigorously enough so that it returns to the full boil soon after the vegetable is immersed. The recommended scalding time is measured accurately from the time the water returns to the boil. After scalding, the product is cooled quickly to room temperature or lower, in ice cold water, then drained and packaged.

Steam scalding can be accomplished in a preserving kettle fitted with a rack and a fairly tight cover. An inch of water is boiled in the bottom of the kettle and a one pound lot of vegetables is suitably placed on the rack above the liquid level. The vessel must be covered during scalding and the time measured accurately as for water scalding. Cooling must be prompt also. It is a good plan to freeze a package or two without scalding in order to realize the importance of this essential step.

Several types of frozen-food packages are on the market including wax-lined cylindrical cartons, parchment-lined cylindrical cartons, and rectangular cardboard boxes (waxed or unwaxed) with cellophane or pliofilm bag liners. The cylindrical types are more convenient to handle. The rectangular style requires less space.

Some have found advantage in packing their vegetables in two per cent salt brine. This is not necessary if the scalding procedure has been carried out carefully and correctly.

Fruits should be packed either with sugar or sugar syrup to minimize oxidation and pre- the nat-

ural flavor and color. Sugar is preferred for strawberries, sour cherries, cantaloupe, rhubarb and blueberries. Syrup is recommended for plums, raspberries, sweet cherries and peaches. With cherries and peaches it is recommended that ascorbic acid (obtainable from the locker operator or druggist) be added to the syrup in order to improve the retention of color and flavor. One level teaspoonful of ascorbic acid is sufficient for ten pounds of syrup. When dry sugar is used, it is well to mix the fruit and sugar thoroughly in a bowl and let the mixture stand until each fruit or berry is coated with a film of dissolved sugar and juice.

After packaging, the product should be quick-frozen as soon as possible. If there is a few hours delay in getting them into a freezer they should be kept in a refrigerator at 32 degrees to 40 degrees Fahrenheit, or its equivalent. The quick freezing should be accomplished at a temperature of zero degrees Fahrenheit or lower, and the products should also be stored at a temperature not exceeding zero. Some home freezers operate at 10 to 15 degrees Fahr. but at such temperatures the storage life of the frozen product is reduced almost by half. Frozen fruits and vegetables are best when used within eight months from the time they are frozen. The practice of holding frozen produce from one year to another is neither wise nor practical.

It is a good plan to decide in the spring how much frozen foods will be required or used during the following winter. Otherwise, there is a tendency to fill up the locker or home unit with a large quantity of one type of fruit or vegetable which may not be completely used during the winter and which may crowd the space for other more popular products. The following budget is suggested for a family of four persons.

May 15 to June 15, Asparagus, 15 pints; June 10 to June 30, rhubarb, 20 pints; June to August, spinach and other greens, 20 pints; July, strawberries, 30 pints; July 1 to August 15, peas, 30 pints; July 15 to July 31, carrots, 15 pints; July 15 to August 15, raspberries, 30 pints; July to August, cauliflower, 15 pints; August 1 to August 25, beans, 20 pints; August 10 to September 10, corn (cut), 20 pints; August 10 to September 10, corn (on the cob), 40 ears; August 15 to September 15, peaches, 20 pints.

The above budget is a flexible one and can be adjusted to meet individual tastes and available materials and facilities. Beginners are urged to limit themselves to a few products until they master the technique of handling products for freezing. In areas and in seasons where and when there is a plentiful supply of saskatoons, pincherries and high-bush cranberries, these may be substituted for the more expensive imported fruits. Other products such as cantaloupe, currants and gooseberries can be preserved satisfactorily by freezing and are popular for special dishes and occasions.

Vegetables may be cooked in the solidly frozen state or else partially or completely thawed. Corn-on-the-cob should be completely thawed before cooking is begun. Spinach and other greens cook more uniformly if they are partially or completely thawed be-

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fore cooking. Fruits and vegetables must always be thawed in their sealed package and not in an open dish. For best results, foods should be cooked and served as soon as possible after thawing.

Quick-frozen vegetables require a shorter cooking period than fresh vegetables since they have been partially pre-cooked while scalding. A minimum of cooking water without danger of burning should be used, in order to retain a maximum of natural nutrients.

A DISCUSSION of quick freezing immediately gives rise to a number of questions. (1) Is freezing a substitute for canning? (2) Is the local locker plant located too far away for practical or effective use? (3) Would a home freezing unit fit my needs to better advantage? (4) Are frozen foods a rich man's hobby?

The answers to these questions are gradually unfolding from the pages of experience and time. In the home, the quick-freeze method is much less arduous than canning. It eliminates long sterilization and cooking procedures. It yields a product with a garden-fresh flavor, rather than an over-cooked one and has a higher nutritive value. With the notable exception of tomatoes, most fruits and vegetables preserved by canning can also be preserved by quick-freezing. On the other hand, canned goods have the advantage in that they can be stored and merchandised with ease at ordinary temperatures. Frozen foods require constant attention at any time they are held above freezing temperatures.

Most frozen-food users are dependent solely on a rented locker for their supply. Distance from the plant is often a real problem although some patrons situated 15 miles from their locker use it to better advantage than others who live two blocks away. But whether the distance be two blocks or 15 miles there are additional advantages in planning for at least a small amount of freezer storage space in the home. A home-freezing unit, more properly designated as a home storage locker, is therefore recommended wherever possible. The purpose of this unit would not be to freeze the family's total supply of perishable foods, but rather to supplement the facilities and services of the locker plant. The big item, meat, can be handled most efficiently and satisfactorily by a locker operator. Large quantities of fruits and vegetables can be quick-frozen to better advantage in a locker plant than in a home unit. The rented locker thus becomes a warehouse and the home unit a convenient retail distributor. A small home unit (four to six cubic feet capacity) together with a six-cubic-foot rented locker will supply average family needs.

Those who are fortunate enough to raise their own meat, fruits and vegetables, or who can purchase them in the fresh condition at wholesale prices, may, with an average family, save up to \$100 per year on their food bill by using the quick-freeze method. In addition, they have the assurance of eating the product in the form which nature meant it to be consumed.

NOTE: Mr. Shewfelt is in charge of the food processing laboratory at the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba.

# Farm Service Facts

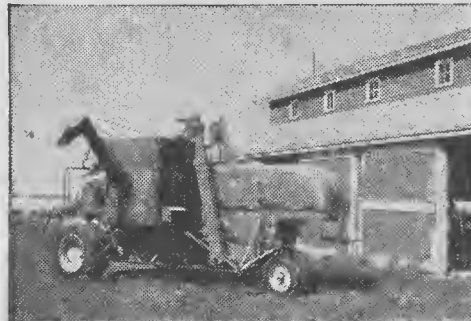
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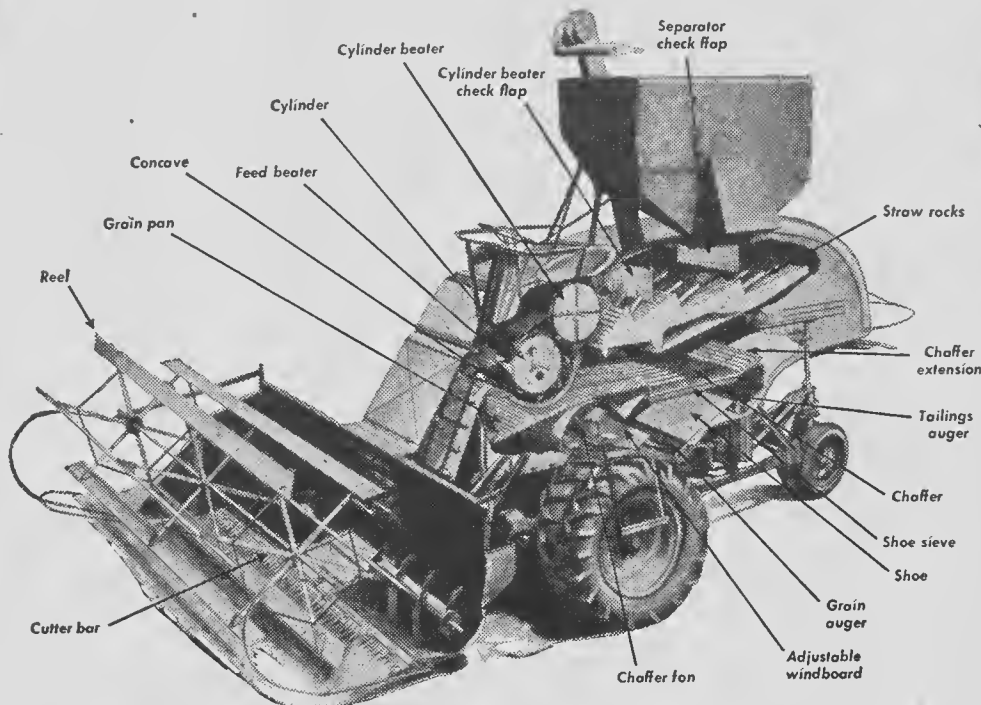
## Systematic Overhaul of Combine in July Pays Off by Saving Grain in August and September

Modern combines are wonderfully efficient . . . both the tractor-drawn and self-propelled types. But with normal wear, due to usage, they do get out of adjustment. It pays three ways to make a systematic check-up and overhaul before the harvest season opens. First and foremost, a machine in good condition threshes clean and saves grain . . . an important point at any time but doubly important today. Second, it harvests more acres per day because of fewer delays in the field. Third, it takes less power.



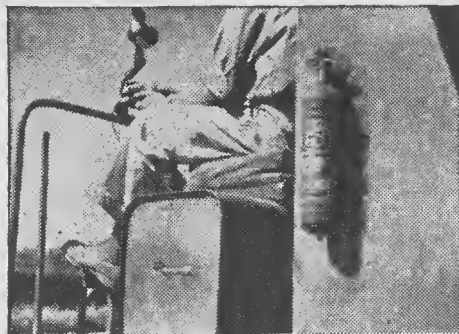
### Get it Out in the Open

Here's a combine being brought out of winter storage into the open for its pre-harvest check-up. That's the best place for systematic overhauling . . . out where there is plenty of light and plenty of elbow room.



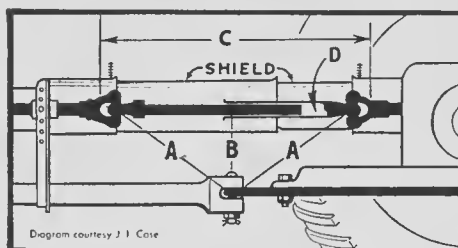
### Points to Check

The above cut-away illustration shows the points that you will be wise to check, whatever make of machine you operate. Some operators seem to feel that the cylinder is the only part that requires attention, but it is important to check all the points shown here. V-belts should have just enough tension to work without either slipping or binding. Roller chains should fall freely on the sprockets without climbing the teeth. In making adjustments or replacing parts, follow the manufacturer's instruction book.



### Safeguard Against Fire

A combine is a major farm investment. It is wise to protect it against every possibility of loss or serious damage. This picture shows a fire extinguisher attached within easy reach of the operator. Smart fellow.



### Adjustment of Hitch for Power Take-off

For tractor-drawn combines, operated by power take-off, have distances "A" from hitch pin to universals as nearly equal as possible. Make distance "B" from hitch to shaft approximately one-third of distance "C," with power shaft as nearly parallel with hitch as possible. A special raised tractor hitch may be necessary.

See that telescoping shaft members overlap at least six inches, with one-inch clearance at point "D" when outfit is turned at shortest angle. (Do not attempt full right angle or pivot turn.) Ends of universal yokes should both point in same direction, either vertical or horizontal. Use a telescoping shield over the telescoping power shaft, and have complete power shaft well shielded.

NOW . . .  
IMPERIAL  
25%  
DDT  
CONCENTRATE



- ★ SURE DEATH TO FLIES
- ★ ECONOMICAL TO USE
- ★ INCREASES YIELDS OF MILK AND MEAT

This year, you can rid your livestock and your stables, hog pens and poultry houses of flies, more completely than ever before. Imperial 25% DDT Concentrate is the answer to your prayer, as far as flies are concerned.

It's economical to use, too. For power spraying or dipping, you mix only one part concentrate to 125 parts water . . . which is equal to about 2½ tablespoons in a gallon. For hand spraying, you double the strength. For walls and ceilings, a gallon of concentrate makes five gallons of spray.

As it dries, it leaves a residue of DDT on the animal's hair, or on walls and ceilings, which is sure death to every fly that lights on it. They pick it up on their feet and it kills by paralysis.

Imperial 25% DDT Concentrate is the most up-to-the-minute fly killer on the market. You can depend on it. See your Imperial Oil Agent.



### Grease Cuts Costs

With combines, as with all other farm machines, you'll reduce wear, save power, and avoid delays due to breakage, if you will follow a regular, systematic greasing plan, as outlined in the manufacturer's instruction book.

## GRIZZLY INTERLUDE

Continued from page 13

the whole mass came to rest, and everything was once more sunny and serene. High up over the towering peaks, the white clouds ran tossing their manes like wild horses galloping at play across the blue pastures of the sky. Down on the shore of the upper lake at the end of a half-mile strip of timber cut through the timber, a great, dirty mound of snow sprawled out onto the ice through the last fringe of trees.

**I**N the den under the boulder, Frosty was wide awake with her back hair standing up and her throat full of rumbles, as she stalked back and forth. The cubs whimpered and whined, afraid of the unknown thing that had shaken the very earth under their feet. It was hours before the big bear squatted down on the bed with her cubs suckling quietly between her great forelegs.

While she dozed, a drop of water collected on the roof over her head, until it could no longer support its own weight. Then it fell with a tiny splat of sound squarely on the sensitive end of her big snout. Snorting sleepily, she shifted position, but soon the whole roof of the cavern dripped in a dozen places making the grass mattress damp and soggy.

Prowling around the cave with her belly full of a gnawing impatience, Frosty suddenly seemed to come to a decision. Going over to the choked-up entrance she began to dig, and as she tore at the icy crust blocking the passage her impatience grew, until her big paws fairly flew, sending the frozen snow rolling out between her hind legs in a steady stream. In a few minutes the last snow fell away before her uncovering the round mouth of the cave.

**A**S motionless as a statue she stood looking down the mountainside, sniffing the warm breeze in great gulps and blinking short-sightedly. Storm and Silver, crowding up behind her, recoiled back into the tunnel away from the blinding glare of the sun. Suddenly the old bear broke into a shambling walk down the slope. The cubs, fearful of being left alone, came plunging and whimpering after her. Together they reached a little meadow down on the shore of the lake, where the first glossy leaves and yellow blooms made a green and gold carpet on the ground. After an enormous drink in a little spring at the edge of the meadow, the grizzly began to graze, stripping the lily plants from the wet earth. Their first fear forgotten, the cubs excitedly gamboled around the little flat investigating the many new and fascinating smells and occasionally pausing to sample the lilies. Their eyes gleamed, as they followed their searching noses, and it seemed at times, as though they would burst from sheer exuberance. As the edge went from her appetite, Frosty took more time in her feeding, digging down for the onion-shaped gelatinous bulbs.

When she was full, she climbed up on a big, flat boulder and nursed the cubs, and together they dozed peacefully in the warm sun. Such was the general pattern of their lives in the early spring of the Rockies.

Storm and Silver grew fast—so fast,

it was almost possible to see the difference from day to day. Compared to their pound and a half at birth they were huge; but along side their big mother, they were still midgets. Frosty's sides grew gaunt and ragged, as the last few pounds of carried-over fat were used up, and her winter coat began to slip. Her appetite knew no satisfaction, and her temper was short. For the most part she seemed to ignore the cubs except to nurse them, but occasionally one or the other, interfering with some choice morsel she unearthed, was sent rolling end over end by a lusty smack of her big paw. Any other animal would have been maimed or killed by such treatment, but young grizzlies are durable. While the mother seemed indifferent, she was continually on guard. The slightest squall of fear or pain from the cubs brought her on the run with her back hair up.

Storm and Silver were never still. They gamboled from one adventure to another, playing, feeding and getting under foot. Quite often they got spanked for their brashness, and sometimes they were downright comical.

One afternoon Frosty was traveling along the mountainside turning over rocks in search of ants, lady bugs and other insects, as a sort of dessert to a heavy feed of lilies. Her wanderings finally took her to a big square boulder weighing close to half a ton and deeply imbedded in the ground. While the cubs stood to one side waiting to see what interesting bugs would be laid bare, she grasped one corner of the stone and gave it a heave. But it was too heavy even for her, and she dropped back with a bad-tempered snort. Storm, sitting on his fat rear a

The heavy June rains came and went. The hot summer sun cut away at the snow, until only the deep drifts and snow fields on the high passes remained.

**O**NE fine morning the mother and cubs crossed a little green alpine basin, which lay trapped among the cliffs by the falls. Suddenly she stopped up short in her tracks, and swinging her great head around, she tested the wind with whooshy snorts, as a down draft from the peak above filled her nose with the stench of rotting meat. Storm and Silver stood rooted in their tracks testing the wind with smaller imitations of their mother's hearty sniffs, their small black noses quivering with excitement.

Then the wind switched back blowing sweet and strong from the shimmering blue lakes below. But the big grizzly's nose had located the direction, and turning up the mountain she began to climb. No longer did she travel with an aimless amble, but reaching out with a long stride she headed up the cliffs and over the talus slopes and boulder fields with the cubs following close at her heels.

In a few minutes Frosty led them up to the summit of the ridge running east from King Edward Peak, where she paused to test the wind again. On the ridge crest in the lee of the peak the breeze was erratic, and so it was only a matter of minutes before an eddying puff of wind gave a ribbon of scent to the probing nose of the big bear. Snorting, she headed straight up the backbone of the ridge towards the walls of the main peak. As they traveled, the shifting wind scribbled directions in her nostrils, and as surely as

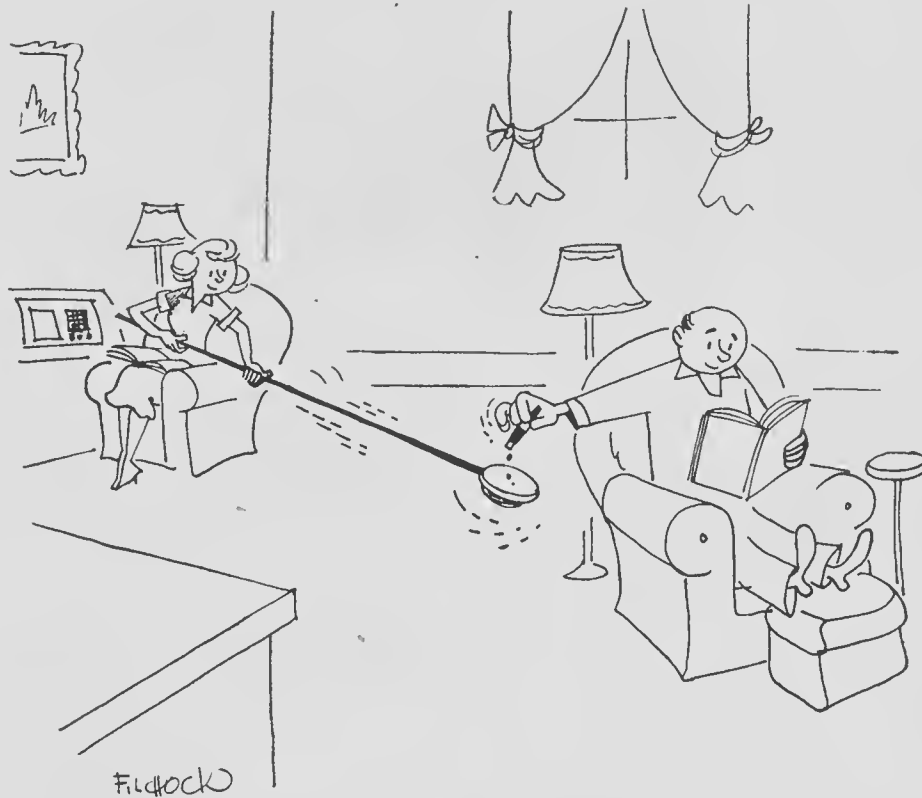
was a little late, for a chunk of the flying ice caught him a glancing blow on the side of the head knocking him in a heap into a water worn pocket on the cliff face. Only his instinctive ability as a master of the crags saved him from being swept off into the airy spaces below. With characteristic stoicism he scrambled to his feet, and climbed out onto a ledge. His lower jaw hung loose and shattered, while blood oozed from his nose and mouth. Where his right eye had been, only a sticky red patch showed on his white hide. No animal in the Rockies, with the possible exception of the grizzly bear, is as tough as the mountain goat, and so the sun was to rise and set ten times, before he dragged his starved, tortured carcass into the pocket at the foot of the cliffs to breath his last.

With one swipe of her paw, Frosty tore open the carcass, to feed with greedy gulping till she was gorged; while the cubs dodged in and out around her feet in an orgy of excitement. When she could hold no more, Frosty dragged the reeking remains down the ridge a hundred yards, where she buried it in the loose shale following the habit of her kind. Then with a ponderous, half drunken slouch she climbed to the base of the cliff to sleep off her feast in a shady niche at the foot of a tiny waterfall.

**A** COUPLE of days later, when there was nothing left of the carcass but a few bits of bone and hide and a powerful stink, Frosty began to get restless again. Prowling back and forth half-heartedly digging for bugs, she sniffed and grunted morosely. A few yards to one side the cubs scuffled over an unrecognizable rag of goat hide, oblivious to the fact that they smelled to high heaven. The bug hunting was bearing little fruit, and hunger was gnawing at the big bear's innards again; so pointing her nose down hill she coughed impatiently at the cubs and started away. Reluctantly leaving their souvenir of the ridge-top behind, they shuffled along at her rear. This time they dropped down the southern face of the ridge to a series of high alp-lands at the head of an unnamed branch of Kintla Creek, where they found the lilies in a riot of bloom on the edges of the big snow fields.

One morning they were digging roots at the head of a dry wash two hundred yards above timberline near a big game trail. Storm, with his usual independence, was busily sniffing down a hole at the foot of a low bank several yards above his mother and sister, when suddenly a movement caught his eye. Rearing up he found himself face to face with a dog, and to add to his surprise, a string of riders appeared along a game trail around a swell of the hillside. Storm didn't know it, but he was looking squarely at Jimmy Savage, trapper and guide, out with a party of easterners on a trail ride.

It was the cub's first encounter with man and his dog. For a moment he stood straight up on his hind feet staring in astonishment, then hearing his mother's warning snort, he turned and bolted back down the wash. Mickey, the little cross-breed dog, missed seeing the rest of the grizzly family down the slope, and gave chase with a yelp of sheer delight. Glancing back over his shoulder, Storm was horrified to find himself closely pursued by a grinning devil with sharp ears and a long



few feet away with his head cocked to one side, saw her give up in disgust.

Then he jumped up on one corner of the boulder looking like a bumble bee on a big stump, and gave it a couple of vigorous heaves. On the second heave his paws slipped off, and he fell over backwards off the rock with a crash into a salmon berry bush. There he was mobbed by Silver, who considered that it was all a game. A second later the two young grizzlies were laying it on hammer and tongs in a hot-tempered scramble, while Frosty stalked off with a disgusted grunt.

if she had been led by a string, she followed her grizzled snout to a little pocket in the rocks at the foot of the cliffs. There lay the fly-blown carcass of a mountain billy goat, bloating and reeking in the sun.

Two weeks before while crossing the dizzy cliffs thousands of feet up on the face of the mountain, the goat had paused to nibble at a clump of alpine avens in a rock chimney beneath a hanging apron of ice. Suddenly, without warning, a great chunk of the ice broke loose with a sharp crack. The billy jumped desperately for the shelter of an overhanging ledge, but he





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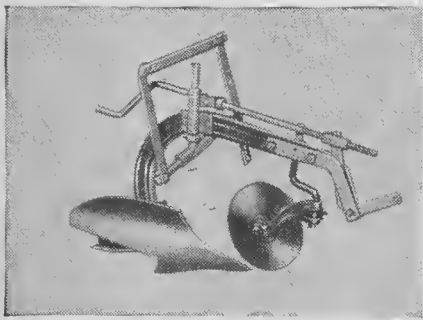
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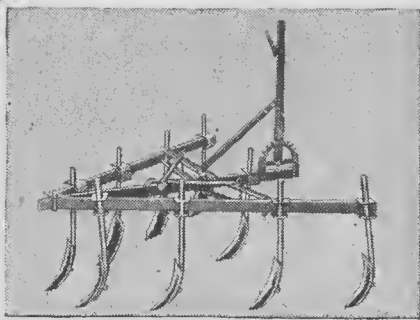
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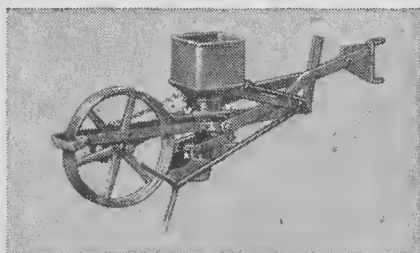
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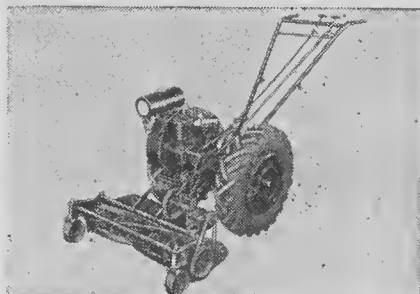


It **HARROWS**—Has two 4-blade disc gangs with blade scrapers complete, mounted on 36" draw-bar.

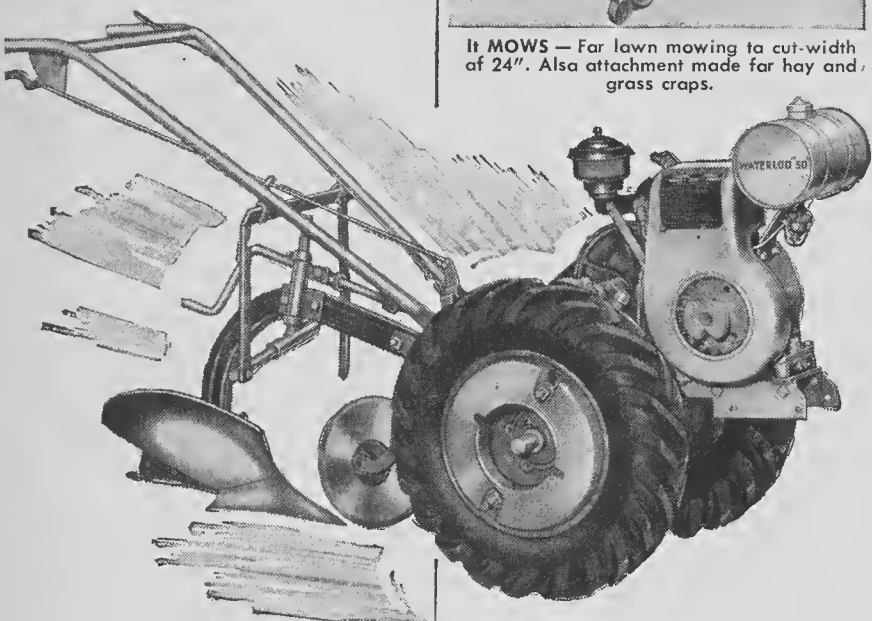


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tail. Squalling with alarm he flattened and fairly flew. Frosty was standing up on her hind legs looking at the riders on the trail above, and so the cub and the dog were past her before she could get into action. Storm's squall of terror brought her down on all fours, and when she spotted the dog, she snarled with rage and charged to the rescue with Silver at her heels.

Jimmy Savage stood up in his stirrups at the head of his string of riders to whistle long and loud for his dog, but he wasted his breath, for Mickey was having the time of his life. Never before had he been able to run a real grizzly, and he wasn't going to miss the chance of a lifetime.

Down the mountain like a run-away circus went the procession, with the panicky Storm in the lead followed closely by the enthusiastic Mickey, who in turn, and unaware of it, was about six long jumps ahead of nearly half a ton of hurtling, mad she-grizzly. Silver brought up the rear running as she had never run before with fear pounding the inside of her ribs like a hammer. Frosty was slowly cutting down the gap between her and the little dog with bounds unbelievably fast for an animal of her bulk. Then they hit the timber.

Not slowing a particle, Storm tore through a patch of second growth and deadfalls. That sort of going slowed the dog. Scooting around and over the dead logs intent on keeping the cub in sight, he suddenly heard a crash behind him. Glancing back, his eyes bulged with horror and astonishment to see a mountain of enraged grizzly descending on him from the rear. Tucking down his tail the little dog dodged beneath a big leaning log and behind a tree. Frosty followed, but her bulk slowed her in such close going, and the wicked swipe of her paw cut the air just a split second too late to catch the fleeing dog. Now the tables were turned, and Mickey came close to complete panic, as the big grizzly, bawling savagely, chased him through the timber. Bear hunting was great fun as long as the bears ran in the right direction, but the way things were going Mickey was fast losing interest in bears. Then he heard his master's whistle faintly from above, and he went racing back up the mountain. Frosty followed till they reached the open hillside; then she turned back to gather up her cubs.

As the shame-faced Mickey came panting up the slope, Jimmy tipped his hat back, and dryly remarked, "It looks like the little dog caught up to more bears than he figured on," then sternly to crestfallen Mickey, "Get to heel, you poor deluded hound! Next time pick a fight more your own size!"

THAT summer the huckleberry crop was at the top of its cycle, and as July wore away into August, the sprawling bushes growing among the fallen logs on the timbered ridges bent to the ground under the weight of the luscious fruit. The bears, nature's most expert berry pickers, worked their long, prehensile upper lips endlessly feasting on the juicy berries.

In the heart of a very fine patch of huckleberry bushes, a colony of hornets had established themselves in a nest located in a shallow, saucer-shaped depression in the ground. It was a tremendous nest fully eighteen inches across, made cunningly with the pulpy, grey paper, which the hornets

manufacture from wood fibre. Squat and sinister, with its round doorway looking like the muzzle of a gun, it was loaded with a generous charge of pure, unadulterated hell.

One fine, sunny afternoon Frosty came to the edge of the patch, and soon she and the cubs were stuffing themselves with the big, juicy berries from the heavily laden bushes. Pushing himself right into the heart of the patch, Storm ate with an abandon that bordered on recklessness. He ate till his middle bulged like a drum and his motions became slow and awkward. Finally with a glassy look in his eye and a half intoxicated slouch, he stepped into the middle of a little opening close to the hornet's nest, where he stood gazing dreamily at nothing. If he was aware of the subdued humming, he gave no sign. Even when a couple of the hornets zinged angrily into his ribs, he remained oblivious. Sighing deeply with great satisfaction he turned slowly, and with the greatest deliberation sat squarely down on the big nest. For an instant there was silence, as though the very trees held their breaths in shocked and horrified anticipation of the coming explosion. Then the storm of insects emerged from the cracks and fissures of the squashed nest like buckshot from a choke-bored gun roaring into the attack. Surprisingly enough the cub was only mildly aroused, for his thick coat repulsed and entangled the attacking insects, until he was fairly vibrating with hornets struggling to free themselves from his fur. Absently he scratched himself, and then a couple of the maddened insects slammed into the end of his tender snout. Angrily he snapped and growled in retaliation. The sound of his own voice awoke and pleased him, so he growled and snapped some more, still sitting firmly on the hornet's nest, while they buzzed and zoomed around him in a cloud. Had he not been so full, the cub would have undoubtedly located the source of the uproar. A hornet unlucky enough to get in his mouth, was promptly mangled. Storm started to spit him out, then changed his mind and swallowed him instead.

Meanwhile Frosty became aware of her son's fierce monologue, and stalked in to investigate. On arriving at the scene of the battle she took in the situation at a glance. With an uncere-monious slap she upended the cub in a bush, and in almost the same motion gouged out the nest. Utterly oblivious to the buzzing hornets, she smacked her lips over the heavy cones, which were loaded with fat, juicy grubs—the larva of the hornets.

Storm looked on with interest and not a little longing, for his appetite was somewhat revived by his recent adventures. He had learned a lesson he would not forget; hornets' nests make food for a grizzly.

AS the long days of summer cooled and shortened into September, the first snow storm of the season struck with short-tempered fury laying six inches of sticky, wet snow over the mountains. It flattened the leafy alders and willows under its weight, snapped branches from the aspens and ruined the berry crop. The grizzlies, hungrier than ever, ranged far and wide looking for forage to ease the gnawing of their tremendous appetites. Up on the open meadows above timberline on the slopes of King Edward Peak, they



found a colony of Columbian ground squirrels. The little mountain gophers were deep in their holes hibernating after a short three months of activity above ground during the summer.

Frosty thrust her big, grizzled snout down a hole on the edge of the colony sniffing mightily, while the cubs stood watchfully to one side. Then she began to dig, her great, ivory-colored claws ripping away the sods effortlessly until she uncovered a small, round cavity, packed full of dry grass. A raking swipe of her paw scattered the nest exposing five sleeping squirrels. Quickly she ate them. Her lips made tantalizing slup-slup sounds, which made the cubs' mouths water, but they got no encouragement, so they turned away to explore by themselves. Frosty had a unique and impressive way of educating her offspring.

A few yards away a small stream rattled down a little gully towards the valley floor. While Storm stopped to investigate a hole under a boulder, Silver went down into a strip of stunted willows growing along the bars of the stream.

As she poked hopefully around among the rocks looking for bugs, her nose suddenly filled with a warm, rank, bitter smell. Then her ears caught the faint sound of something shuffling in the willows. Eyes glowing and cat-footed, she stalked closer. At the edge of the willows a dry stick popped under her feet, and immediately a circular ruff of course, yellow hair rose out of a low bush in front of her face, as a big porcupine bowed his back in alarm. Silver stopped up short. The porky tucked his head down between his front feet, and arching his back still further waited developments. They were not long coming.

Silver hesitated for a moment, puzzled by this little animal that didn't try to run. Then she lifted a paw and swatted him soundly over the back. Instantly the still mountain air was torn to ribbons by an agonized bawl of pain. Biting madly at her quill-laden foot the cub tumbled around among the rocks yelling bloody murder. A moment later Frosty came skidding stiff legged down the bank into the wash in a shower of gravel whoofing angrily and looking for trouble.

All she could see was Silver tumbling over and over, snarling and worrying at her front paw. Then the big grizzly's nose picked up the heavy odor of the porcupine. Grunting angrily she crossed the stream to the edge of the willows, where the porky still

stood humped up in defense. Pausing, she sized up the situation, then she began circling him warily, while he awkwardly shifted around keeping his well armed back and tail toward her. Suddenly, with a speed that was hard to follow, she jumped clean over him, pivoted, and in the same motion jabbed a front paw under his head scooping him out into the open. The porky landed on his back half stunned, and before he could roll over, she clamped down on his unprotected belly with her teeth. One shake and he was as limp as a rag with almost every bone in his body broken.

Dropping the dead porcupine, Frosty stalked over to stand over the angrily sobbing, squirming heap of cub. Then whirling angrily she drove the curious Storm from the quilly carcass. Without another backward glance at her injured cub she began to feed, working from soft belly. Then she returned to the squirrel colony, followed by the limping Silver. Storm, with his usual brashness, went to claim the discarded hide and promptly got three quills in the end of his snout, whereupon he lost interest quickly.

EVERYWHERE there was a scurry of activity, as the keen frosty nights and clear days of Indian summer rolled around. Down in the golden aspen thickets and rust-red willow thickets along the creeks, the beavers were working fast laying in a winter's supply of fresh cuttings and plastering their lodges with new mud. Nearly every day the quiet air carried down the wild, ringing calls of migrating geese and swans flying in high, ragged V's to their wintering grounds hundreds of miles to the south. Mysteriously, the Clark's nutcrackers flew north in the mornings sleek and hungry, and returned in the evenings with their crops bulging full.

In all the hustle and hurry something was missing. The forest was strangely silent. The grizzlies were probably unaware of it, but the usual sharp, rattling chatter of the squirrels was gone. Where hundreds had been playing and scolding among the trees a few weeks before, only a handful remained. It was as though some grapevine telegraph had flashed a message down the valley telling of some hidden treasure, ripe for the taking, in a hidden valley far away. Strangely enough, that seemed to be what happened.

The big white pines growing near timberline in a big basin at the head of Little Paradise Valley many miles to the north were loaded with a bumper crop of nut-loaded cones. The squirrels migrated into the valley for miles around, until the woods were alive with them. The Clark's nutcrackers flew back from the neighboring canyons competing in the harvest and filling the air with their raucous calls.

The squirrels and birds were not alone. One afternoon Frosty paused in her digging to sniff the air restlessly. Then as though she had an appointment to keep, she headed out over a high ridge trailed by her cubs. A week later, just as the setting sun painted the sky a gorgeous, rosy red, she and the cubs were briefly silhouetted, as they paused on the skyline before dropping down the long talus slopes into Little Paradise.

The squirrels played unwilling hosts in the days that followed, for the big

## DO YOU KNOW THESE FACTS ABOUT CHEMICAL SUMMERFALLOW?

Every farmer is acquainted with the practice of summer-fallow . . . that is, killing weeds and building up moisture in fallow land in preparation for the following year's crops. A common procedure is to plow land early in summer and follow up with subsequent tillage operations later on.

Now recent experiments indicate *chemical* summer-fallow with Green Cross Agricultural Weed-No-More offers definite advantages over the old tillage method.

### DISADVANTAGES OF THE OLD METHOD

When fallow is plowed, stubble of previous crop is turned under and its value in checking surface wind is lost. Soil is exposed to the hazard of wind erosion. The top two or three inches dry out, leaving an insulating layer preventing further evaporation from subsoil. But, every time a field is cultivated, that layer is destroyed and fresh moist soil is turned up and immediately dried by wind and sun. New weed seeds are brought to the surface to germinate and make another cultivation necessary, with the result that more soil is dried out. Lastly, continuous cultivation breaks down soil particles so that they are readily picked up by the wind and we have disastrous *soil erosion*.

### NOW LOOK AT THE ADVANTAGES OF CHEMICAL SUMMERFALLOW

No plowing is necessary. You simply spray weeds away with Agricultural Weed-No-More, leaving the stubble to stop wind erosion. Top soil is not disturbed and remains to stop evaporation from moist soil below. No new weed seeds are brought to the surface to germinate. Most important advantage of chemical weed control is that it may reduce the acreage under non-productive fallow. If moisture is not the limiting factor, weeds can be controlled *while* land is producing a paying crop.

### CHEMICAL SUMMERFALLOW SPRAY PROGRAM WITH AGRICULTURAL WEED-NO-MORE

Consult your weed classification list before spraying. Where weeds are susceptible to Agricultural Weed-No-More, follow this four-point spray program. (Chemical summerfallow is not recommended when perennial weeds, wild oats, foxtails, or volunteer grain are a problem).

1. Apply at the rate of 24 ounces of Agricultural Weed-No-More in the amount of water required by your particular type of spray equipment to cover one acre.
2. Spray when most weeds have germinated but before first plant produces new seed.
3. Repeat as necessary, to prevent new weed seed being produced by later growing plants. Two applications should suffice.
4. Spray again following year, to kill any weeds growing from seed brought to the surface by pre-season tillage.

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carnivores would have been helpless without them. Busily from dawn to dusk the little animals slaved, cutting down the fat cones from the tops of the pines. On the ground they quickly shelled out the nuts filling their cheek pouches full before racing off to some secluded spot to bury their plunder in shallow little holes in the ground. Just as busily the bears followed their noses from cache to cache, robbing them to fill their cavernous bellies.

There were other bears in the valley besides Frosty and the cubs. Signs of the big animals—both grizzly and black—were everywhere. Outside the mating season, grizzlies are not fond of each other's company, and so Frosty avoided her relatives. The black bears took care to make themselves scarce, for their big silver-tipped cousins are partial to black bear meat missing no chances for a feed of it.

One of the grizzlies in the valley was a notorious character. He was an old male, bad tempered with age and the scars of many battles. He was known by a badly bent hind foot with two toes missing—a souvenir of a brush with a trap and the origin of his name—Crooked Foot. He was a cattle killer—an outlaw with a price on his head.

The previous year Crooked Foot had mated with Frosty after a brief courtship in early June. If he recognized her now, when their trails crossed briefly in Little Paradise, he gave no sign. As for her, she warned him with ominous rumblings to keep his distance, keeping a watchful eye on her cubs, when she knew him to be near.

ONE afternoon Crooked Foot was digging beneath the sprawling branches of a big pine up near timberline at the head of the valley. A badly abscessed tooth had sharpened his temper to a wire edge, and to add to his meanness, a pine squirrel had taken refuge under the massive crown root of the tree within inches of his nose. The old bear heaved and scratched, but a sunken boulder beneath the root kept him from breaking into the squirrel's shelter. He could thrust his snout down the hole beside the root and practically inhale the poor shivering little animal, but he couldn't get any closer. Growling savagely, he ripped and tore, snorting with exasperation.

Frosty and her cubs were feeding two hundred yards down hill in the dense timber. Silver was limping along on her healing foot close to her mother, while Storm ranged by himself a few yards up the slope. Suddenly his ears picked up the sound of claws rasping on stone from further up the hill, and instantly he was all attention.

Rearing up he sniffed hard, but the quartering breeze told him nothing. Dropping down on all fours he ambled up to investigate, pausing every few yards with his head cocked, listening. Before he realized it, he walked out in the clearing just a couple of jumps behind his renegade father, who was still laboring mightily to unearth the squirrel. The picture of amazement, Storm stood rooted in his tracks, seemingly fascinated by the high-powered language the old bear was using as he tore at the root of the tree.

At that moment the squirrel reached the limit of his endurance, and gathering up his tail he leapt desperately for the opening of his den in a wild dash for freedom. Before the old grizzly realized it, his prospective

afternoon snack went scampering under his belly and out between his hind legs. Whirling to pounce on the escaping squirrel he came face to face with Storm.

Standing frozen at a half crouch, Crooked Foot's face was a furious mask of yellow teeth and blazing eyes. Then, with a murderous snarl, he leapt at the startled cub with his big paws swinging to kill. Squalling with terror Storm side-stepped in the nick of time, for the claws of a tremendous paw grazed his hip cutting off a ragged ribbon of fur and knocking the cub end over end. But Storm was fast and tough, and before the old bear could get in a second blow, he dodged between two trees and went scuttling up a third out of reach. Being still in his first year, the young grizzly could still climb a tree, a thing he would be unable to do after his second winter.

HEARING the squall for help, Frosty came bounding up the mountain side to the rescue. Crooked Foot heard her coming, and from a squatting crouch he met her charge. Storm almost fell from his tree in terror and excitement, as the two big animals tangled with an earth-shaking roar.

They were evenly matched for size. Crooked Foot held the slight edge in experience having many a knock-



down, drag-out fight behind him; but Frosty fought with the righteous rage of a mother surging in her mighty heart. There are few animals more terrible in battle than an enraged mother grizzly.

For the first few seconds they stood up and traded blows that fairly shook the mountain. Frosty snarling, crowded the older bear aiming a terrific haymaker at his head. Sidestepping expertly he countered with a chopping smash over the ear knocking her off her feet. Before she could recover, he leapt onto her with his teeth snapping viciously for a throat hold. Twisting under him to guard her jugular, Frosty grabbed a mouthful of his ear and clinched him around the neck with her paws. Then she went to work on his tender flanks and belly with her hind feet raking him unmercifully. Instead of holding the advantage Crooked Foot found himself at close quarters with a she-devil bent on disembowelling him. For a few moments he traded what he could by way of teeth and claws, getting the worst of

the deal. Then with a sudden lurch he tore free leaving a piece of his ear in her teeth, and bolted.

Frosty gave chase, nipping him on the rear, and twice catching him solid blows on the rump to hurry him on his way. After half a mile of worrying at his rear she gave up the chase, and returned to gather up her trembling cubs.

Tingling painfully in a score of places and with his temper smouldering, Crooked Foot traveled a mile down the valley to a little willow-grown hollow. There he lay in the cool mud of an abandoned elk wallow by a tiny spring to ease the sting of his wounds and doze.

A MILE farther down the valley, where a big elk trail broke out of Little Paradise into the main canyon of Castle River, Jimmy Savage pulled up his big clay-bank roan, and stepped down for a closer look at some fresh diggings.

Straightening up, he spoke sharply to the excited, tail-wagging dog, "Come to heel, Mick. The fella that made this track is a mite too big for you to tree. We're in grizzly country for sure, and best keep our eyes peeled."

Remounting, he headed up the trail, followed closely by his pet pack mare with the dog bringing up the rear. As

the elk trail led him up into Little Paradise his eyes were busy. The squirrels in the trees, the fresh bear sign and the abundance of cones in the pines, told a story that was plain to read.

A few yards ahead the elk trail skirted the hollow, where Crooked Foot slept hidden among the willows. Maybe it was an eddying puff of breeze or the sound of the horses' hoofs along the trail that gave the man away. The old bear woke with a snort, rearing up with his eyes on fire and his mane standing on end. For an instant the picture was one of mutual surprise, then the smouldering coals of the grizzly's temper blazed up, and with another explosive snort he charged.

Jimmy was caught in a bad place along the top of the bank rimming the hollow. The horses, snorting wildly, whirled to jump back down the trail. As the big roan pivoted on his hind feet, he came too close to the edge, and the bank broke away letting him down. Pawing frantically the big horse hung for a moment by his front feet, then



he slipped going over backwards down into the hollow.

With an instinctive motion, natural to a man who has spent most of his life in the saddle, Jimmy twisted away from the falling horse, drawing the short carbine from its scabbard under the stirrup, as he went. A little stunted fir broke his fall and opened the gates of disaster at the same time. Catching him across the shoulders it pushed him back towards his horse, so that he came down with one foot pinned beneath his mount. At the same time a branch snapped up from under his weight cracking him on the elbow and knocking the rifle from his hand.

OVER the thrashing form of his horse Jimmy saw the grizzly crouched to strike. A flying hoof caught the bear along the jaw, but he only bawled savagely. A moment later the horse's wild scream of terror was cut off by a broken neck. As he clawed desperately for his gun lying almost out of reach, Jimmy heard the solid smash of another blow land on the horse. Then the grizzly spotted him, and Jimmy found himself looking into the meanest pair of eyes he had ever seen. His half paralyzed arm refused to work right, and the trapped man felt a moment of hopelessness, as he worked frantically to lever a cartridge into his gun.

Just then the dog came tearing recklessly into the fight, nabbing the grizzly by the heels, as he reared over the carcass of the horse. Whirling, the maddened animal smashed at the dog, but Mickey skipped into the willows out of reach. That extra split second was all that Jimmy needed. As the bear turned back, the rifle spat flame squarely into his face and with a long, low moan Crooked Foot slumped down over the horse, stone dead.

For a minute Jimmy lay back shaking like a leaf with his breath coming in big gulps. Weakly he tried to pull his foot free, but it was trapped solidly. Then he tried to push the carcass of the bear away, but it was too heavy, and the man bit back an impulse to fight like a trapped animal. After a few moments of rest he took out his belt knife, and began to gouge at the earth around his imprisoned foot. A half an hour later he was free. Gingerly he stepped on the tingling foot, and was vastly relieved to find no bones broken. Wincing painfully he limped back down the trail.

A quarter of a mile down the trail he found the pack mare waiting for him with her halter shank tangled in a blow down. Leading her back to the spring hole, he uncinched the saddle

from the dead roan, and fastened it on top of the pack, while the mare rolled her eyes and snorted. Rifle in hand he limped painfully up the trail, leading her to a little flat farther up the valley, where he made camp.

AFTER supper Jimmy sat smoking with his back to a panier, while he soaked his foot in a compress of moss. The flickering light of the cheerful little camp fire lit up a circle a few feet across holding back the darkness pressing in from the surrounding forest, and making the little flat a homey place in the vastness of the mountains rising huge and black against the stars. Just at the rim of the light the pack mare stood quietly with her ears pricked up, and Jimmy heard her sigh softly through her nose and nicker.

"Lonesome eh, old lady?" he asked softly, "Well don't feel too bad about it. If it hadn't been for the pup here, we might be a sight worse off."

Reaching over he tousled Mickey's ears as the dog dozed by the fire. "You dog-gone mutt," he chuckled, "you sure figure you're the world's best bear dog. Come to think of it, you ain't so far wrong at that!"

Leaning back comfortably Jimmy reloaded and lit his pipe. Then reaching over to a steaming pot of coffee he filled a mug with the fragrant brew. His ankle had quit throbbing. He was home for the moment.

The time slid by unnoticed, the way it does around a mountain camp fire, and Jimmy's thoughts were lost among the stars, when he suddenly became aware of a tenseness in the air. The mare threw up her head to stare fixedly into the timber a few yards away, while the dog came up standing with a low growl. The man's senses had told him nothing, but the dog and the horse were aware of danger hidden in the timber. Involuntarily Jimmy's hand stole towards his gun, and a tiny rippling chill chased itself up and down his back. For a few seconds the horse and dog and man were like statues all facing the same way, tensely aware of something unknown and unable to identify it.

Then like a pistol shot, a dry stick popped in the fringe of the trees. Instantly the little flat was transformed into a place of violent action. The dog launched himself across the fire like an arrow from a bow with a defiant roar. The mare snorted in terror and stampeded, forgetful of the forty foot rope running from an ankle strap on her front foot to a stout picket pin planted in the middle of the flat. Jimmy lurched to his feet with his gun at the ready, stumbled on his stiffened ankle and upset the coffee pot into the fire. Out of the corner of his eye in the gloom he saw the mare somersault on the end of her rope. Up on the timbered slope he could hear something big running, pursued by his dog. Quickly he whistled for the dog to come back, and was gratified a moment later to see the still bristling Mickey come trotting out of the timber.

THROWING fresh kindling on the almost doused fire, he limped over to where the mare stood trembling and blowing, afraid to move. Expertly his hands wandered over her, and he was immensely relieved to find her unhurt.

Stepping back to the fire he spoke to the excited Mickey, "More bears I'll bet, you fire-eatin' mutt! Holy smoke!

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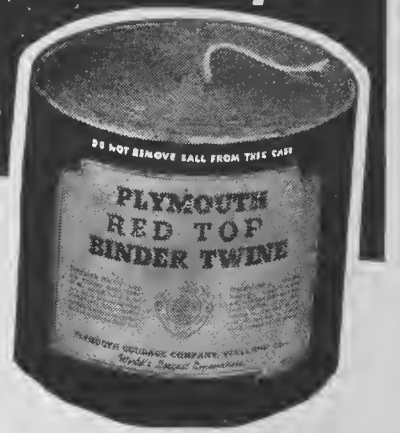
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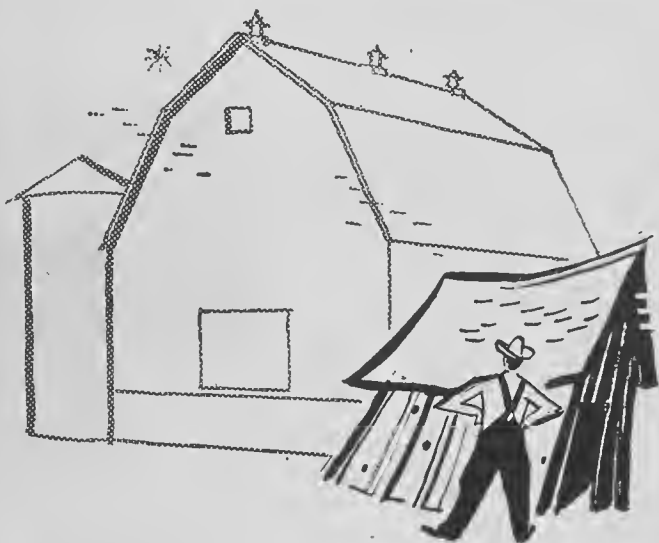
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If I'd known we were walking into such a grizzly convention, I'd have stayed out of this place!"

Suddenly weary, he reached for his bed roll. "I don't reckon we're going to get much sleep pooch, but we might as well go through the motions." Then as a sort of afterthought, "In case you're wondering little dog, we're heading for home tomorrow."

Meanwhile Frosty and her cubs were running at a gallop for the head of the valley leaving the camp far behind. Coming down for a drink, she and the cubs had blundered into the camp, and while they were staring curiously, a stray puff of wind had suddenly filled her nose with the smell of man. Instantly she had whirled to cuff the cubs into a run, and had preci-

### THE COUNTRY GUIDE

pitated the little flat into sudden pandemonium.

As the snow came sifting down on a sharp northeast wind two weeks later, the grizzlies took their last feed of the season. The den under the big rock up near the head of the falls was freshly dug out and had a clean mattress of new bear grass in its big cavern. The three bears, round with fat and gleaming in their frosty coats of prime fur, filled up on the tough astringent berries of the mountain ash. The red, pithy fruit would shrink up their stomachs to the size of a fist, eliminating all pangs of hunger during the coming hibernation.

As the storm howled with renewed fierceness, they ponderously climbed up and into the cave to sleep away the long winter night.



[Photo courtesy of W. J. Alpaugh.]

When Julius Mantay, of Highridge, Alta., was taken to hospital on May 24, these neighbors turned up and completed his seeding for him in one day with 11 tractors and a full complement of implements.

## CANADA'S FIRST TRADE FAIR

*Continued from page 9*

million square feet. Contacts had to be made with more than 120,000 separate buying organizations throughout the world, and advertising prepared and distributed to magazines, trade papers and newspapers in more than 75 countries. Eventually, 1,500 display booths were fabricated and set up—and filled.

THESE booths, of course, were like the walls of a building, and were not sufficient in themselves to make it "habitable" for trade purposes. In Canada and the United States a very great deal of business is done every week over a cup of coffee, or something stronger. In Europe, this type of courtesy as an adjunct to business is much more firmly established and has been in vogue since time immemorial. Consequently, the Trade Fair had to be provided with restaurants and places where men could sit down together with their customers under conditions that were mutually enjoyable.

Visitors from other countries must be well received. This meant adequate preparation for registration. It meant that nearly all of the hotel accommodation and all available accommodation in rooming houses, as well as accommodation in private homes, was reserved months in advance. It meant the organization of an adequate

reception staff who could obtain not only the name and address of the visiting purchaser, but the type of goods in which he was interested. It meant, too, that at this fair, which was erected for actual trade, those who came either to buy or sell could not be distracted by large numbers of curious people. The public, in other words, were excluded, except on about one day a week.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation set up complete facilities at the International Trade Fair for the transmission of broadcasts to other countries in foreign languages. Broadcasts were made by short wave to Europe, the Caribbean area, Central and South America, Australia, New Zealand and other regions. CBC representatives specializing in radio reporting in foreign languages were present for broadcasting in the Portuguese, Norwegian, French, Swedish, Spanish, Danish, English, Czech and Dutch languages.

A paper — Canadian International Trade Fair News—was published in issues of eight pages daily. Each issue contained current information about the progress of the Fair and a great deal of information about Canada, its natural resources, its industries, its people, its provinces and its prospects.

ONE British exhibitor was reported as saying: "This is the first fair I have ever attended that has really got cracking on the first day." By the end of the third day, 12,000 buyers had registered from all parts



of the world, and one English exhibitor was able to report that he had sold \$160,000 worth of his product to buyers from Argentina, Peru, Norway, Colombia and Denmark. A Canadian toy manufacturer had sold goods to South Africa, Peru, Switzerland and Venezuela. Another United Kingdom exhibitor had sold \$40,000 worth of leather slippers. A Quebec manufacturer had sold a quarter of a million dollars worth of aluminum equipment to Newfoundland.

Twenty Chinese business men travelled 13,000 miles to display goods at the International Trade Fair. They were offering all the traditional treasures of the East, including rugs and carved ivory, as well as canned goods. For the latter, they were securing substantial orders from restaurants and retailers specializing in Chinese food. One British manufacturer was so impressed with the Fair that he immediately cabled home for his designer to come over and see the Fair in order to prepare new lines especially for the Canadian market. An industrialist from Bombay, representing a \$200 million enterprise, was interested in hydro-electric plants, textiles, steel and airlines. An American roller bearing company received what was said to be the largest order for a single item taken at the Fair up to that time, which was a \$750,000 order from India.

Incidentally, 200 general purpose locomotives had been ordered within a single week by the India State Railway, of which 100 will be supplied by two Canadian companies. The Egyptian State Railway placed a \$2,000,000 order with a Montreal firm.

The catalog of the Fair listed more than 4,000 different items and, of course, the displays of all the different exhibitors combined would include infinitely more saleable objects than this. Fifty Swiss watchmakers combined to put on an exhibit in which the complete watchmaking process was demonstrated. A Canadian firm exhibited a mechanical milk man, a machine which would receive a coin, pour a glass of milk in a cup supplied by the machine, and then take care of the empty cup later. There was an exhibit from the youngest state in the world, Israel. This consisted of concentrated orange, lemon and grapefruit juices, as well as citrus oils and acids.

Each afternoon a fashion show was given, and on one day a Canadian firm of jewelers provided \$100,000 worth of diamonds for wearing by one of the fashion show models.

**I**N all, 1,500 exhibitors from 32 different countries reserved space at the trade fair. Since 90 per cent of the world's trade is conducted by 53 countries signing the final Act of the Havana Charter in March of this year, and since before the war the great bulk of Canada's trade was conducted with not more than a dozen countries, it will be realized that the world was well represented at Toronto. Canada, naturally, had the largest number of exhibits, followed in order by the United States and England.

It would be impossible to enumerate all of the different kinds of goods on display, or even to enumerate all of the 22 groups into which these products were organized. For women, there was everything on display that a feminine heart could desire, even to

expensive jewelry and furs. Indeed, the jewelry display alone occupied 5,760 square feet. A total of 53,520 square feet was devoted to textile products, apparel and accessories of all kinds. There were chemicals and drugs and food products, hardware, machinery, radios, farm implements, railway coaches and locomotives, household furnishings, electrical equipment, musical instruments, building materials and almost everything imaginable.

The International Trade Fair ran from May 31 to June 12, but before it was concluded it seemed already certain that another would be held next year. It is, of course, extremely difficult to convey an adequate idea of such an event as this. An idea of its size may be imagined from the fact that enough paint to cover an area of a million square feet, in addition to 15 miles of electrical wiring, 200,000 board feet of lumber, and 250,000 square feet of wall board were involved in its preparation—to say nothing of \$40,000 for rewiring two of the buildings. Moreover, it was expected that the amount of electrical power used by the Trade Fair would be more than five times the amount used annually by the Canadian National Exhibition.

Canada's first International Trade Fair was a success.

## PEACE TOWER

*Continued from page 5*

belief that the C.C.F. could do something to reduce the cost of living that the Liberals or Conservatives either couldn't or wouldn't.

It seems to me either that the people have not been properly informed by the administration, or else the people are believing the C.C.F. and paying no heed to anybody else. At this writing, indeed, many, many Canadians believe the C.C.F. have the answer to the present high cost of living.

**I**SAY maybe. But millions are sure that the Coldwell party could do something. Or, you hear something that must re-echo ominously through Grit headquarters, and it runs something like this: "At least the C.C.F. couldn't make a worse mess of things than the Liberals are doing."

At this writing then, it looks as if the C.C.F. might sweep the country, or at least make a very good showing. They are in the lucky position today that the people believe what they say, don't believe what the other parties say.

So as parliament ended, the government was faced with some sombre pictures, some sad panoramas. They have to do something, and do it soon. I have, however, seen the Liberals bounce back before from the jaws of defeat so often that I don't take this plunge to the Left as seriously as some might. But I do record this fact, as it registers on the highly sensitive political seismograph on Parliament Hill. The C.C.F. were never so popular as they are today.

The Liberals have from now till August 5, when the Liberals meet to pick a new leader, to come up with a brand new, vote-catching platform. If they don't do it by then, they are a gone goose—or geese.

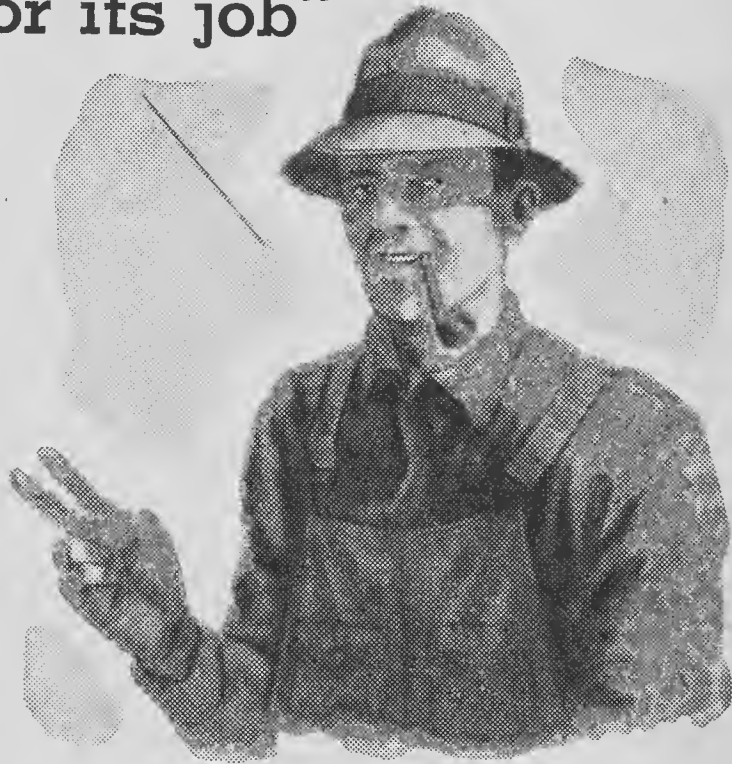
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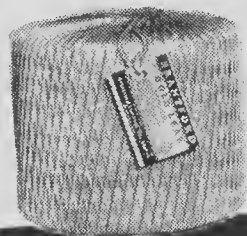
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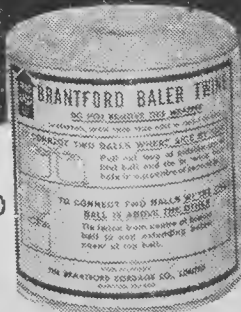
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**MONTHLY**

### Higher Prices For Ontario Wheat

The price for Ontario wheat shot up to more than \$2.00 per bushel, when late in June the former price ceiling of \$1.55 was removed and so, also, were all export restrictions.

Ontario wheat is not marketed by the Canadian Wheat Board whose compulsory marketing powers apply only in the West. The Wheat Board, however, has had some control in Ontario, acting as agents for the government in administering price ceilings and export restrictions. Until recently the Wheat Board has charged fees for permits to export flour made from Ontario wheat and, out of the proceeds of such permits, has been paying eight cents per bushel to producers as an addition to the price of \$1.55 which they were able to obtain under the ceiling. Ontario produces a soft, white winter wheat, the flour from which enjoys a special demand for employment in pastry, biscuits and cakes. It is seldom exported unmilled, but millers have found export markets for the flour in various countries while, of course, there is a Canadian demand for some of that type of flour. Formerly, some Ontario flour was marketed in England, but during the term of the Wheat Agreement between Canada and the United States transactions with Great Britain have been entirely in western wheat. There has been nothing to prevent Great Britain buying Ontario flour, but any such purchases would not have formed part of the contract transactions.

The rise in Ontario prices was a sharp reminder to Canadian consumers that western farmers expect the domestic price of wheat to be advanced to \$2.00 per bushel on August 1 next when the new contract price basis of \$2.00 is applied to sales to Great Britain. At present the domestic price level is based on \$1.55 per bushel, which is both the initial price paid by the Wheat Board and the current price to Great Britain.

Until recently it was assumed that if and when such a change in the domestic price level takes place, the price of flour in Canada will advance accordingly. Now, however, there are widespread suggestions that the Government of Canada may subsidize flour in order to keep the Canadian price of bread from rising further. That would mean a return, but on a different price level, to the policy which formerly prevailed when flour prices were held at a level to correspond with wheat, at 77½ cents per bushel, although millers paid the Canadian Wheat Board for their wheat at the rate of \$1.25 per bushel.

Any such subsidy, of course, would tend also to keep the prices of bran and shorts about where they are now, to the benefit of livestock and dairy producers. It would raise a question in respect to feed wheat, for which western farmers will expect to get the new price basis, while no doubt buyers, and especially in the poultry business, would want to keep on buying at present levels.

The increase in domestic prices, when it occurs, will not immediately effect the return to western producers,

but they will get the benefit not in the initial price but in a larger, later payment on participation certificates.

There have been suggestions that some time during the coming crop year the government may consider a further advance in the initial price of wheat, possibly to \$1.75 per bushel. Such a step would only be taken if the prospect for sale of the crops of 1948 and 1949 is such as to make any loss unlikely from such an advance.

### Equalization Fees And Export Permits

Equalization fees for oats and barley, charged for export permits, have been much reduced during the month of June, and there is a decided possibility that these may be eliminated altogether during the coming crop year. They have been important for a number of different reasons, and although at one time they were a source of additional revenue to western producers of oats and barley, more recently their effect has been to limit the prices of oats and barley, and to continue domestic price control after the removal of price ceilings. They have been as high as \$1.30 per bushel for barley and 65 cents per bushel for oats, from which levels they were more than cut in half. Equalization fees were introduced shortly after price ceilings were imposed on oats and barley, as well as on most other commodities in 1941. Such ceilings applied only to domestic prices and the government never took power to impose ceilings on export commodities. Thus the price of rye, which mainly goes for export, was never brought under control. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, which administered price ceilings, never had any control over wheat prices, although it did maintain ceiling prices on flour. Domestic wheat prices were controlled otherwise, the government instructing the Wheat Board from time to time, as it still does, at what price it may sell flour for domestic consumption. At one time also it imposed an effective ceiling on export wheat prices, by instructing the Wheat Board not to sell wheat for export at more than \$1.55 per bushel.

A problem arose shortly after ceilings were first imposed on oats and barley, when prices in the United States began to rise above such levels. There was nothing to prevent grain producers from selling their grain for export at American price levels, while, of course, any dealers who might buy oats and barley at ceiling prices could make a profit by exporting them for higher prices. Consequently a plan was introduced of charging a fee for export permits. This was called an equalization fee because it was intended to represent the difference between Canadian ceiling prices and the prices, fluctuating from day to day, which might prevail south of the border.

In fairness to western producers, the government announced that it would distribute the proceeds of equalization fees among them, which at first was intended to be done at the close of a crop year. The system was modified when the amounts involved



## COMMENTARY

began to be important, by making an advance payment to producers at time of delivery of 10 cents per bushel on oats and 15 cents per bushel on barley. The government ran into losses in this respect, which could easily have been avoided, by allowing enough oats and barley to be exported to recover the cost of the advance payment. But exports were restricted by keeping the fees high, sometimes prohibitively so, in order to keep enough feed grains in Canada for Canadian needs. Such losses, therefore, did not represent a subsidy to western producers, but rather one to eastern buyers, for whose benefit exports were prohibited or limited.

Advance payments were discontinued on March 17, 1947, when ceiling prices were raised and the government began paying direct subsidies to buyers of feed grain. Export fees, however, were continued, with the understanding that anything realized from them would be distributed and only recently a payment on oats of the 1946-47 crop was made, of 3.623 cents per bushel, to a total of \$3,762,117.

Equalization fees took on a new aspect last October, when price ceilings were removed from oats and barley. By retaining them, the government acquired another type of price control to replace that formerly administered by ceilings. That was not important at first because, for a time, a complete embargo was maintained against exports. Later it was clear that there was some surplus of oats and barley in Canada and the embargo was lifted. Until then market prices were limited by the extent of demand in Canada. When the export demand began to be felt it might have put Canadian prices to a high level. That was prevented, by keeping export fees very high and adjusting them from day to day to take into account price fluctuations both in Canada and in the United States. Quite probably the intent was merely to keep fees at a high enough level to prevent very much export, and no deliberate attempt to reduce or to hold down market prices was attributed to the authorities. Such, however, was the inevitable result, and during February and March this was experienced to a very marked extent. If prices went down in Canada, without a corresponding decline south of the border, the export fee was advanced. Thus, whether this was the original intention or not, the government has been in a position of controlling prices of oats and barley, although in a less definite fashion than when ceilings prevailed.

Presumably such control will disappear sooner or later, in line with the general policy of relaxing price controls. That may happen when the new crop begins to move in Canada. It is more likely to happen if prices for feed grain in the United States are not regarded as immoderately high and also if a fairly good crop of feed grains is realized in Canada. Under such circumstances the full effect of demand from the United States might be allowed to have its effect in Canada.

### Will International Wheat Agreement Fail?

Fate of the International Wheat Agreement was left very much in doubt, when Congress of the United States adjourned in June without taking any action to ratify it. The agreement provided for ratifications to be deposited with the government in Washington on or before July 1, 1948. The only certain ratifications, as this page goes to press, are those of Great Britain and Canada. Many importing countries were understood to be ready to ratify it, but only if the United States should do so, as otherwise their ratification would appear to be meaningless. The Australian parliament passed an Act to ratify the agreement but only on condition that the other two exporting countries, Canada and the United States, should first ratify it.

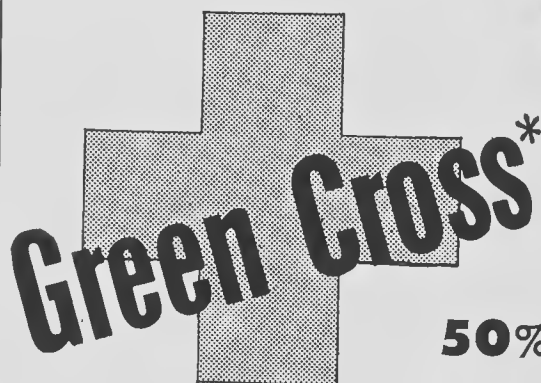
Actually, representatives of the Government of the United States had been among the principal architects of the agreement, which never would have been signed in the first instance without their steady efforts. It will be strange, indeed, if the agreement now fails through failure of Congress to support what was done by negotiators for the United States. No doubt observers will be reminded of the fate of the first League of Nations, which was designed very largely by President Wilson, but which the Senate of the United States was unwilling to support.

There is no agreement as to what Congress might have done had the agreement been brought before it. Certainly, there would have been a great deal of opposition and much of it would have come on behalf of wheat farmers, for producers in the United States have never shown any such degree of interest as has been manifested in Canada. On the other hand, although the Republican Congress showed a great deal of hostility to the policies of the Democratic administration, there was a tendency to support the government in foreign policy. But all parties in Congress were anxious to avoid additional controversial subjects during the final stages, and to clean the slate of necessary matters before adjourning in time for the national nominating conventions.

As the situation now stands, Canada is bound to supply, during the next crop year, 140 million bushels of wheat to Great Britain, under the four-year contract with that country. That obligation stands regardless of the agreement. In addition, Canada is bound to supply up to 90 million bushels of wheat at \$2.00 per bushel to any other importing countries which ratify the agreement, and who hold to their ratification regardless of the failure of the United States to act. Canada, however, is entitled to withdraw, if it so desires, and such a course of action seems reasonably likely. This country could certainly not be blamed for declining to sell wheat generally for export at the \$2.00 level to countries obtaining the bulk of their wheat from the United States at considerably higher levels.

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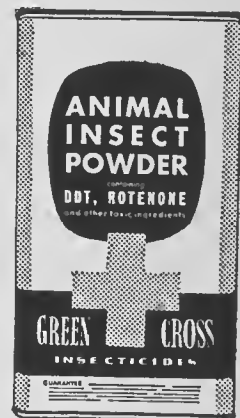
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## EIGHT BELLS

Continued from page 11

just at the time Mr. Ogden was shot?"

"How do you know," Neilson retorted quickly, "what time Mr. Ogden was shot?"

The gleam of suspicion in the congressman's eyes deepened.

"You are evasive, young man!" he exclaimed. "It seems clear that Mr. Ogden has been dead only a short time! Naturally, I cannot know when he was killed, but the fact remains that at or near the same hour the Vesta runs aground. One might venture the supposition that there was no one at her wheel."

THESE waters around here are tricky," the young engineer muttered, his confident manner momentarily gone. "Full of shifting bars. I suppose, in the storm, I got off my course. If you think I shot Mr. Ogden"—he hesitated, frowning—"well, all I can say is, I never yet heard of anybody being fool enough to shoot himself out of a good job."

"I do not accuse you," the congressman said. "I merely draw your attention, in passing, to what strikes me as being a curious coincidence. There are two far more puzzling features to the case than that—far more puzzling."

"As, for instance?" asked Neilson quickly.

"First, the fact that soon after I entered the corridor Miss Burt came out of this room. Unless she had just gone in I don't understand. . . ."

"Right!" The young engineer's expression was even more puzzled than that of his companion. "I can't understand that myself. She must have just gone in!"

"And yet, in that case, why did she close the door? A young girl, coming upon a man who had just been murdered, would be expected to scream out . . . to call for help . . . at once! Yet we find the door shut . . . as we should expect it to be had she shot him herself! That is a matter which must be explained."

"Yes," Neilson said earnestly. "I agree with you. It must. And the other point you find so confusing?"

"The fact that no one seems to have heard the shot?"

"How do you know they didn't? You haven't asked them."

Again Congressman Hopper fixed his companion with a cold, suspicious stare.

"You are not very logical, young man," he said. "If anyone had heard the report it would certainly have been myself, since my stateroom is directly opposite. But assuming that for some reason I failed to do so, is it not obvious that if any of the others had heard a pistol discharged in the middle of the night they would have given the alarm? Come to investigate? Yet apparently none of them left their staterooms until the crash which announced that the boat had run aground. Why did no one hear that shot? Why didn't you?" The congressman's expression grew even more suspicious. "The pilot house is almost directly above where we now stand."

"The murderer probably used a silencer."

"Then you heard nothing yourself?"

At any time during the past hour or so?"

"Nothing I recognized as a shot. There were one or two small explosions; I thought they came from the exhaust."

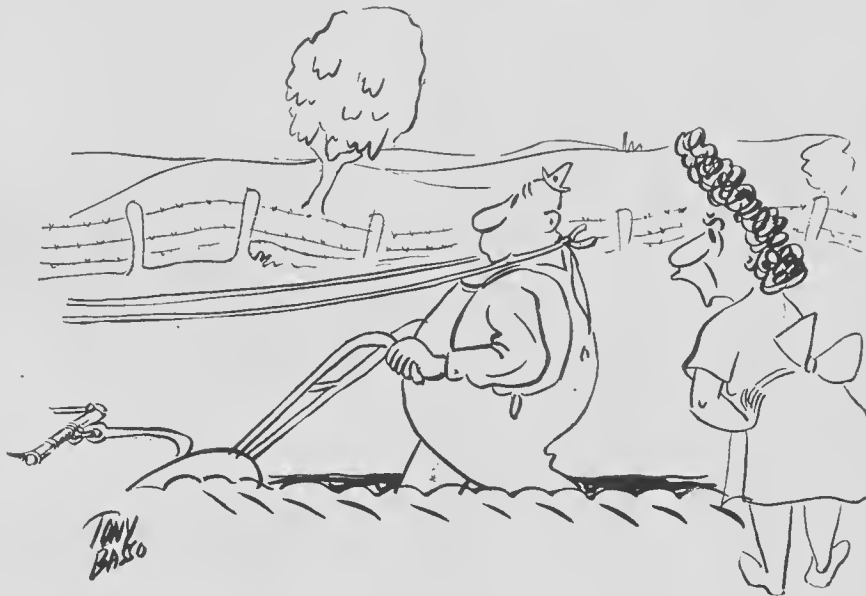
"When?"

"The last time, not long before eight bells . . . four o'clock."

"H'm." The congressman glanced at his watch. "It is now twenty past. If what you heard was the shot, then Mr. Ogden has been dead only about half an hour."

"That's right. If it was the shot. Sounded more like an engine back-firing, to me."

Neilson glanced, frowning, about the small, plain cabin. Except for the table, nothing in it had been disturbed. He opened the door of the little bathroom, peered in for a moment, then closed it again, using a handkerchief so as not to destroy pos-



"Tractor in a pig's ear! Remember the doctor prescribed exercise and diet!"

sible fingerprints on the knob. "Queer, all right," he muttered. "You say it was our running aground that got you up?"

"Yes. I was lying on my berth when the shock came. It almost threw me to the floor."

"I see. And you opened your door at once?"

"Practically at once. To find you entering from the forward deck and the others crowding along the corridor."

"All of them, like yourself, fully dressed," Neilson remarked, "at four o'clock in the morning. If you will pardon me for saying so, I don't quite understand that."

Congressman Hopper, beside the table, placed his hand on the leather briefcase which lay so close to Mr. Ogden's bent head.

THERE are a great many things about this affair," he replied tartly, "which you do not understand. If you will come to the main cabin with me I shall try to make some of them clear to you." He took the briefcase from the table, placed it under his arm. "Meanwhile, I think this room had best be locked." He took the key from the inside of the door and they stepped into the corridor.

"Do you know of any reason," Neilson asked, "why that girl should want to kill him . . . if she did?"

"There may be more than one person on board this boat, young man," the congressman said, glancing at the briefcase, "who had reasons for wanting to kill Stephen Ogden last night."

"Do you know what they were?"

"I do not—specifically, at least, although I have a general idea." Congressman Hopper paused for a moment, regarding his companion critically. "Under the circumstances, I am afraid we shall be obliged to take you into our confidence. Let me urge that you respect it."

There was a guarded threat, Neilson thought, in his voice. . . .

Evelyn Burt, waiting with the others in the Vesta's saloon, tried desperately to review with some coherence the events of that disastrous day.

It had begun so auspiciously, with Mr. Ogden's telephoned invitation for a little outing on his boat . . . a "run down the river" as he expressed it, "with congenial friends . . . a chance to get a breath of fresh air."

The morning had been hot, even for Washington in May . . . one of those torrid spring days when the

asphalt streets began to give off their characteristic tarry odor and a thin, sultry haze surrounded the white dome of the Capitol. Even the offices in the big Congressional Building seemed stuffy.

Smiling, she had watched J. P. depart shortly before noon for lunch and his Saturday afternoon's golf. He deserved a little relaxation, she thought, after a hard week in the House . . . a fine man, J. P.

SHE dropped into a drawer the sheets she had been typing. Another new bill, about ready to go to the public printer. There would be time for a facial, she thought, as well as lunch. "Going aboard the yacht!" That had sounded pretty swanky, then, for a mere private secretary.

The invitation had come as a surprise, but there seemed to be no good reason why she should not accept it. A party of congenial people, Mr. Ogden had said, whom she might like to meet. A chance to get away from the hot city for an afternoon and evening. Her surprise had come from the fact that she did not know Stephen Ogden very well. One of the ablest lawyers in Washington, a lobbyist, people said, but at least he harbored no designs upon her virtue. She had laughed at that, having found him invariably friendly and kind. He liked young people, he said, with his shrewd, gay smile . . . found stimulation in his contacts with them.

Her hurried lunch, at a drug store, had provided time for the facial. . . . Mr. Ogden had said there would be

a young man from New York on board, a recent appointee in one of the government bureaus, with whom she might flirt. She had thought of that pleasantly as the girl rubbed cold cream into her face.

Congenial people! They had not seemed to her particularly so as she stepped beneath the brilliantly striped awning which covered the house boat's upper deck. Congressman Hopper, for example, discussing politics with Mr. Ogden . . . a handsome man, his face, like a pale cameo, made her think of a preacher, an actor. But . . . old. Mrs. Baudoine was younger—thirty-two or three, perhaps—with her straw-blond type it was not easy to say. Slender and svelte, the figure of a girl, but with lines of experience about her clever, cynical mouth, and eyes very searching, direct. Cold eyes, Evelyn had thought, but not hard. Mrs. Arthur Baudoine, wife of a distinguished architect; Evelyn had seen her name many times in the society columns. There had been some scandal about her but she could not remember what it was.

The man at Mrs. Baudoine's elbow, Lewis Raskin, had also been old. Carelessly dressed in baggy grey flannels, with a superb star-sapphire on one of his thick, hairy fingers. A newspaper owner, Mr. Ogden confided; to Evelyn he had seemed gross—gross and florid, with a massive, tawny head and small yellow-red eyes that made her think of a lizard.

AND finally the young man from New York—Hugh Strawn—with whom she was supposed to flirt! Even in her present terror she could smile at that. Small, dapper, smartly well dressed . . . Fifth . . . Park Avenue. A financial expert, he told her, from a well-known university's staff. He looked like a bond salesman. The flirtation had ended before it began, with Mr. Strawn telling her about the girl he was engaged to, in New York.

A curious group of people, and a curious, unsatisfying trip. Mrs. Baudoine, Congressman Hopper, Mr. Strawn, and Ogden had spent most of the afternoon playing bridge, while Mr. Raskin bored her with tales of his prowess as a fisherman. The only interesting man on board, she had thought, was the young engineer, whose lean, wind-tanned face she had glimpsed through the windows of the pilot house. He had held her in his arms during that terrible moment at the door. She shuddered now at the thought of it . . . Mr. Ogden, so suddenly dead, lying white and still across the bloodstained table.

Steps along the corridor. The young man, with Congressman Hopper, about to join them. Evelyn sat very still and pale in her chair, serenely, even tragically, beautiful. At least, so Kenneth Neilson thought, as he came into the room.

The little group now gathered in the Vesta's main cabin, although of such widely different types, seemed united by a common bond of fear. They waited in bleak, expectant silence while Congressman Hopper seated himself before a small wicker table, placed Mr. Ogden's briefcase upon it. Kenneth Neilson, leaning against the wall, watched Evelyn Burt; the tragic situation in which the girl now found herself had not, he noticed, destroyed her fine distinction.

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trast to Mrs. Baudoine, who sat next to her. The latter had lost all her glittering sheen, and was huddled in a chair as though the fires of adversity had suddenly melted her, caused her to run into a dull and clumsy replica of herself. Her hair was in disorder, her eyes were red.

Hugh Strawn, at her right, pulled savagely at his small decorative moustache. Able, self-sufficient under normal conditions, he now gazed hopelessly at the floor as though confronted by problems which even his acute and well-trained brain could not solve.

On a couch near the doorway, Lewis Raskin crouched like a tawny but aging cat. His small, reddish eyes were furtive, in spite of the air of arrogance which usually dominated them.

For a long moment no one spoke. Then Congressman Hopper, realizing that the others were waiting for him, raised his thin, aristocratic hand in a characteristic gesture, the gesture of one accustomed to speaking in public.

"We are confronted, my friends," he said gravely, "by a difficult, a very dangerous, situation, and I scarcely know how to begin." For a moment he hesitated, his eyes seeking the briefcase at his elbow.

Kenneth Neilson stepped forward.

"It seems to me our first job is to find out who killed Mr. Ogden!" he exclaimed. "Now that he's dead, it looks as if I, being in charge of this boat, am entitled to represent him. Why are you all so anxious to keep the police out of this affair? My idea is to signal for help, have the Vesta pulled off the mud, turn matters over to the authorities at once."

Congressman Hopper sighed, fumbling with the straps of the briefcase.

"Sit down, young man," he said, "and I will tell you why we cannot do as you suggest. I assume," he went on, glancing about the cabin, "that you all agree."

Mrs. Baudoine glanced at the briefcase as though it might have held a nest of cobras.

"The first thing to do," she exclaimed, "is to throw that thing overboard!"

"Not while I'm around." Kenneth Neilson laid his hand upon the case. "I can't let you destroy Mr. Ogden's private papers. There may be evidence in here to show who killed him."

"That is true," Congressman Hopper agreed. "To do what you suggest, Mrs. Baudoine, would make us all accessories after the fact."

"Who would know?" Mrs. Baudoine persisted.

"He would," remarked the congressman dryly, nodding toward the young engineer.

Lewis Raskin glared at Neilson as though he could agreeably have thrown him overboard, as well.

"Look here, young fellow!" he burst out. "Ogden invited us aboard this boat to frame a crooked deal against the government. Keep quiet!" he snarled over the protests of Strawn and Mrs. Baudoine. "It's got to be explained. He wanted us to do something that would have taken the guts out of certain pending legislation . . . and put him in a position to make a pot of money for himself and his friends. A raw deal, of course."

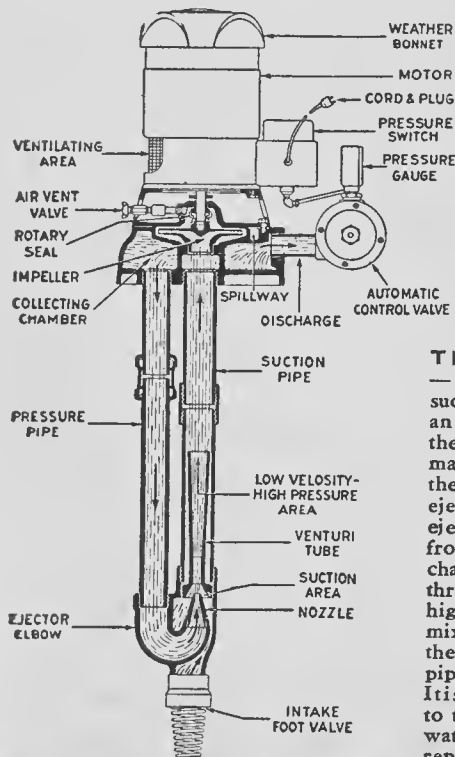
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"If you will allow me," interrupted Congressman Hopper, "I think I can explain the matter somewhat more clearly."

"All I can say is," Mr. Raskin shouted, hurling himself back on the couch, "whoever killed him did a good job!"

Kenneth Neilson looked at him.

"If that's the way you feel about it," he said, "I don't see why you came on this trip with him."

"Why the hell should you?" Raskin snapped. "I don't run around telling my reasons for doing things to cabin boys."

"Raskin . . . please!" Congressman Hopper's voice was harsh with reproof.

"We didn't know," Mrs. Baudoine whispered, "when we left Washington. At least I didn't."

"Nor I," remarked Hugh Strawn dejectedly.

Congressman Hopper rose from the table; his shoulders seemed bent beneath an intolerable burden.

"JUST a moment, please," he said, silencing them all with a gesture. "As Mr. Raskin has just stated, young man"—he fixed his troubled eyes on Kenneth Neilson—"Mr. Ogden did plan a fraud upon the government. He needed certain persons, in key positions, to assist him in carrying it out. We in this room happen to occupy such positions. That was his reason for inviting us on his boat."

"But not for your having accepted," Neilson exclaimed.

"As far as I am concerned," replied the congressman in a tired voice, "I knew nothing of his intentions until last night. I supposed our run down the river would be a mere pleasure jaunt. After supper, when I am sure we all expected to be on our way back

"Speaking for myself," replied the Congressman, "that is correct."

"And I take it the arguments he intended to use, whatever they were, are probably contained in this briefcase."

"So far as I am personally concerned, yes," Congressman Hopper agreed. "Regarding the others I know no more than you do."

"How about it?" Neilson asked.

"I've already told you, haven't I?" said Raskin grimly. "What do you suppose I was raving about?"

"I thought you understood," snapped Mrs. Baudoine, "why I wanted the briefcase thrown overboard."

"And you, Mr. Strawn?"

"I'm with the rest!"

Kenneth Neilson went up to Evelyn Burt, stood by her chair. His eyes grew suddenly warm.

"And you, Miss Burt? Would you also like to have the contents of this satchel . . . suppressed?"

Evelyn looked up at him; as their glances met, a trace of color showed for the first time in the even whiteness of her cheeks.

"Yes," she said. "Not on my own account; there is something . . . someone else. Oh . . . I'd rather not explain, please . . . but Mr. Ogden . . ."

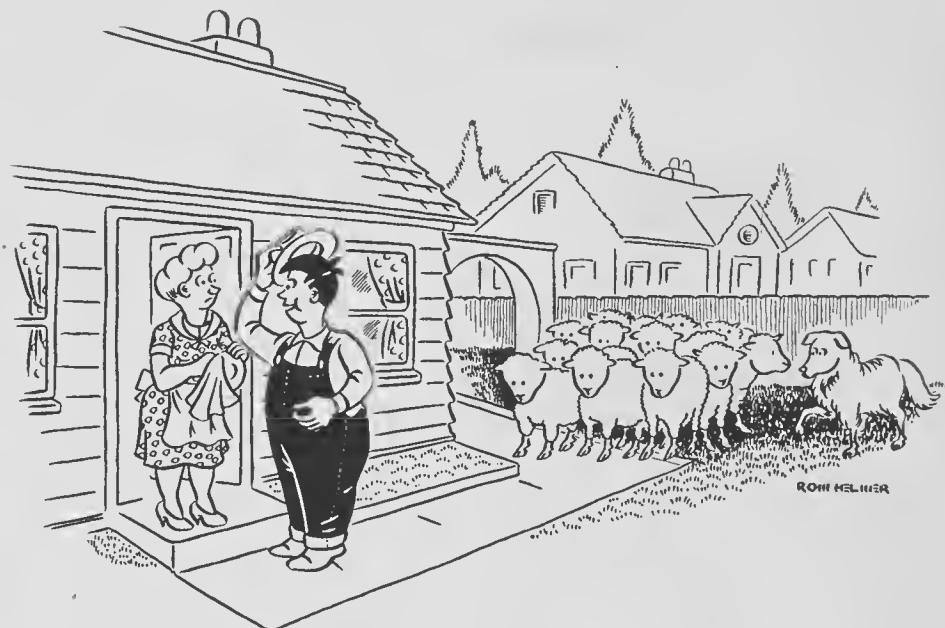
She sat for a moment staring at her clasped hands. There were no rings on them, Kenneth Neilson noticed.

"Yes?" he urged. "Mr. Ogden . . ."

"Mr. Ogden had secured certain information which would . . . hurt someone I . . . I love. It is in there . . . in a brown envelope! I'd give a great deal to have it destroyed!"

Kenneth Neilson did not miss the girl's hesitation, her embarrassment in choice of words. "Someone I love." He had not thought of that.

"Look here!" Raskin exclaimed impatiently. "What's all this third-degree stuff about? Where do you get off,



"Mow your lawn for you, lady?"

to Washington, he proposed this infamous scheme."

"Which you of course indignantly rejected," Neilson said.

"It was not quite so simple as that. Mr. Ogden gave us no opportunity to refuse. He insisted that we each come to his room alone, discuss the matter in private. There were arguments of a personal nature, he hinted, which he would like to present."

"You mean, I suppose," said Neilson, "that Mr. Ogden planned to bribe, even to blackmail, you into doing as he asked?"

young fellow? You're the motorman, aren't you? The chauffeur of this bus?"

"I am in charge of it, as Mr. Ogden's representative," Neilson snapped. "I've told you that before. And as his representative I intend to see that his interests are fully protected. Get me?" There was no friendliness in his glance.

Congressman Hopper waved a pacifying hand.

"So you can see, young man," he said, "why we cannot afford at this juncture to call in the police! You

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know what will happen, of course . . . the letters or other documents contained in that case will be made public, thus bringing irreparable damage, if not utter ruin, to several innocent persons along with the one who is guilty. In addition, should there be evidence in this satchel bearing on the purpose Mr. Ogden had in arranging this trip, a scandal may result which would shock the nation. It is to prevent these things, Mr. Neilson, that I have ordered you not to summon the police until we have first made an effort to find out who killed Stephen Ogden ourselves."

"We can't all have killed him, you know!" added Hugh Strawn. "Why should the rest of us suffer? I agree with Mrs. Baudoine. We ought to throw that satchel overboard."

"You forget, don't you?" Kenneth Neilson said grimly, "that if it contains evidence to prove one of you guilty, that evidence will clear all the others. Unless the murderer is ready to confess, we must either open the satchel ourselves or let the police do it. And since I am Mr. Ogden's representative . . ." He placed his hand on the small leather case.

"No!" Hugh Strawn exclaimed, springing forward.

"Couldn't we pay you to keep quiet?" Mrs. Baudoine begged.

"RIGHT!" exclaimed Raskin. "See here, young fellow. We're all in a hell of a mess. If we throw this thing into the river will you keep your eyes and mouth shut—for, say, ten thousand bucks?"

Neilson stared at him, shaking his head.

"You people don't need to try to bribe me," he said. "Just go ahead . . . throw it in. My word wouldn't amount to anything, against all five of yours. You could say I was lying . . . that there had never been any such papers . . . and get away with it. But don't forget, if you do, you may be losing the only opportunity you'll ever have to find out who really committed this murder. It's bound to be one of you. If the rest want to run the risk of being unjustly convicted . . . go to it!"

"How do we know you didn't kill him yourself?" Raskin asked angrily.

"That's true," asserted Strawn.

"All right." Kenneth Neilson's eyes hardened. "I'll take my chance along with the rest." He faced them, ironically smiling. "Whoever killed Mr. Ogden will, of course, want to destroy the proofs by throwing this satchel in the river. The others, being innocent, will side with me."

No one moved; presently Mrs. Baudoine spoke.

"It's absurd, our quarreling," she said. "Congressman Hopper is right. We must find the murderer. Why not ask this girl what she was doing in Mr. Ogden's stateroom?" She pointed at Evelyn Burt.

"That's the idea," Raskin agreed.

"Be quiet, please!" Congressman Hopper rapped on the table for silence. "I intended to question Miss Burt as soon as the matter of the briefcase was settled. None of us can afford to take the responsibility of throwing away possible proofs. Until the murderer is discovered, either by us or by the authorities, we shall all be under suspicion. If this satchel contains evidence to help us, well and good. If not, its contents will be destroyed before we go ashore."

"MISS BURT," he went on almost reluctantly, "what were you doing in Mr. Ogden's stateroom?"

The girl raised her head, confused. "I went there to—to speak to him," she said.

"At what time?"

"Why"—Evelyn passed her hand over her forehead as though to brush away dark memories—"it must have been close to four. I heard the ship's clock strike eight times while I was there. . . ."

"Yes?" Congressman Hopper's snow-white brows went up a trifle, and Kenneth Neilson made a swift gesture of dissent.

"Guess she did it, all right!" Raskin muttered in an undertone to Strawn.

"You were in Mr. Ogden's room, you say, when the ship's bell struck eight . . . that is, four o'clock?" Congressman Hopper went on. "At what time did you come out?"

"I do not know," Evelyn Burt said.

"I do!" exclaimed Raskin. "It was fourteen minutes past four. I looked at my watch."

"Then, Miss Burt, you must have been in the room at least fifteen minutes."

"Yes . . . or longer. I'm not sure."

Again Kenneth Neilson stared sharply at the girl and again she avoided his eyes.

"Are you certain, Miss Burt," he asked, "that you did not, in fact, enter Mr. Ogden's room much later? After the crash?"

"Oh, no. I was there before. But I didn't . . ." she hesitated, stopped.

"During which time, Miss Burt," continued the congressman, "I consider it my duty to inform you that this young man declares that in the neighborhood of four o'clock, while he was in the pilot house, he heard the report of a pistol."

"I said it might have been the report of a pistol," Neilson interrupted sharply.

"Still, whatever you heard, it was at a time when this young woman, according to her own statement, was in Mr. Ogden's cabin. Did the rest of you hear anything?"

"I did," Mrs. Baudoine replied. "My room is next door. The sound wasn't very loud. I thought it might have come from the engines. But there was a queer, dull report."

"At what time?"

"I don't remember exactly. Around four."

Congressman Hopper frowningly polished his nose glasses.

"YOU have told us, Miss Burt, that you went to Mr. Ogden's room some time before the ship's bell struck the hour. Can you give us any idea how long before? Five minutes? Ten?"

"Possibly. I don't remember."

"I see." Congressman Hopper's eyes were very somber. "We have not heard your story yet, Miss Burt, but from the facts so far presented it would appear that you were with Mr. Ogden from some time before four o'clock until at least fourteen minutes past, and that during this period two persons heard what may have been a shot. When you came out of the room, we found Mr. Ogden lying there, dead. I very much fear that the police will hold you for this murder. All they need do is discover an adequate motive to make their case complete. Was there any such motive on your part?"

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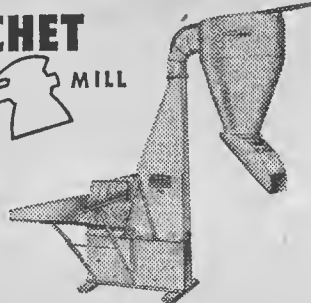
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Evelyn Burt leaned forward in her  
chair; a vivid scarlet had replaced the  
former pallor of her cheeks.

"Yes!" she cried. "A man like that!  
A crook! A liar! A coward! Certainly  
I'd have been glad to see him dead!  
Glad to have killed him!" She paused,  
choking with emotion.

"I see." Congressman Hopper  
sighed. "And do you care to tell us  
what your reason for killing him was?"

Evelyn Burt brushed the angry tears  
from her eyes.

"I haven't said I killed him! How do  
you know he wasn't dead when I  
arrived?"

"That, Miss Burt," said the Con-  
gressman coldly, "is your obvious de-  
fense. But as against it we know that  
instead of running out, as you would  
have done had you found him dead,  
and giving the alarm, you remained  
there with the door closed for at  
least fifteen minutes, during which  
time the shot was heard. As a lawyer  
I do not hesitate to say that the evi-

he said, his eyes savage. "You'd best  
speak, Miss," he went on, turning to  
Evelyn.

"Thanks!" The girl's anger was  
gone; she faced Congressman Hopper  
gallantly.

"Very well!" she said softly. "I'll  
tell you what you want to know!"

Kenneth Neilson touched the back  
of Evelyn's chair.

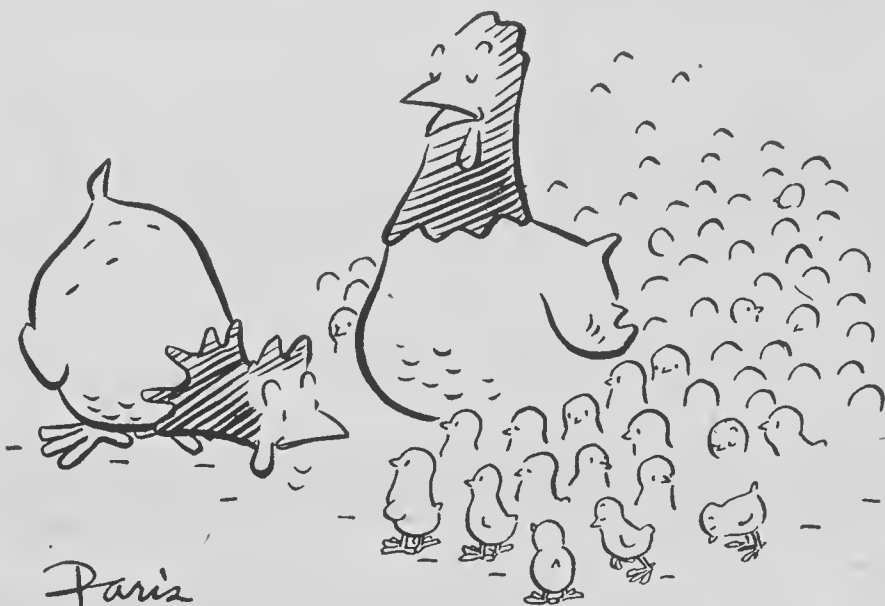
"You'd better sit down," he said.

The girl sank into it gratefully. Like  
the others, she showed signs of great  
nervous fatigue. Congressman Hopper  
sighed.

"Go ahead, Miss Burt," he said  
gently.

The girl stared at the paper in her  
hand.

"This man is my father," she whis-  
pered. "I'll tell you about him in a  
moment. But first I want you to know  
about Mr. Ogden. It happens that I'm  
private secretary to a member of the  
House who has just drafted an im-  
portant bill. Mr. Ogden knew, I sup-



"I will admit it wasn't easy!"

dence so far given makes a very  
strong case against you. Why not con-  
fess, Miss Burt, and thus relieve the  
rest of us of suspicion?"

"No! I didn't kill him!"

"But you admit sufficient motive?"

"Yes!"

"What was the motive, Miss Burt?"

Evelyn Burt remained silent, and  
Congressman Hopper, sighing deeply,  
emptied the contents of the briefcase  
on the table—several brown manila  
envelopes, each bearing on its front a  
typewritten name. The others in the  
cabin leaned forward, tense, expect-  
ant, as the congressman opened one  
of the envelopes, drew out a thin  
sheaf of papers.

Kenneth Neilson, standing beside  
him, saw on the top of it a picture cut  
from a newspaper . . . the portrait of  
a handsome, middle-aged man. The  
printed caption beneath read, "Herbert  
Pearsall." Above were the words,  
"Now living at—K Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C., under the name of  
Henry Burt."

"Give it to me!" Evelyn Burt cried.

Darting forward, she snatched the  
paper from Congressman Hopper's  
fingers, would have torn it to bits if  
Lewis Raskin had not stopped her.

"If you're guilty," he snarled, seiz-  
ing her arm, "there's no reason why  
the rest of us should suffer. Let's have  
the truth!"

Kenneth Neilson stepped forward,  
flung him halfway across the cabin.

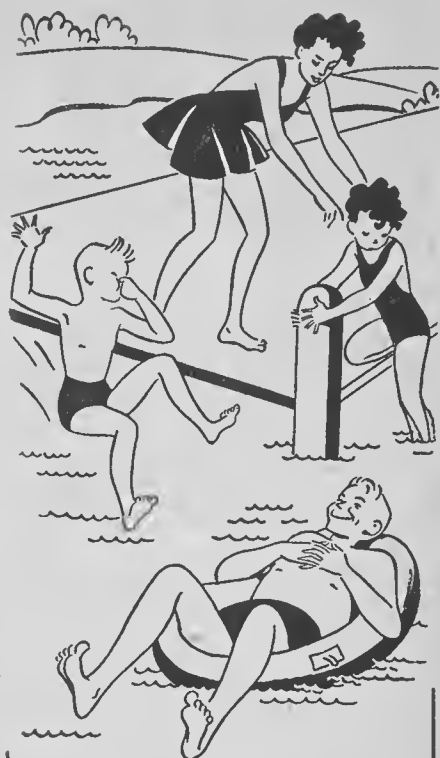
"Keep your hands off this lady!"

pose, that in its final form it would  
pass through my hands for typing, be-  
fore being sent to the printer. When I  
came on this trip I thought him just a  
kind, generous-hearted person who en-  
joyed doing nice things for hard-work-  
ing secretaries." She paused for a  
moment, her voice harsh with scorn.  
"Being a fool, I was flattered. I found  
out the truth when I went to see him  
at half past ten last night.

"What he wanted me to do was  
change three words in that bill I've  
spoken of. Gave me a long, fatherly  
talk about the good of the country,  
and how important it was to have its  
great industries in strong, competent  
hands. The change—he had it typed  
out on a slip of paper—would not harm  
the public, he said, and would do  
certain people he represented a great  
deal of good. Twenty thousand dol-  
lars' worth, as far as I was concerned.

"I sat there, wondering how long it  
had taken him and the other legal  
sharps in his office to figure this out.  
Harmless, he said. I remembered some  
other harmless legislation his crowd  
had sponsored . . . how easy they had  
made it, for instance, for rich men to  
dodge their income taxes. There would  
be no risk, he said, because others in-  
volved"—her eyes, bright with con-  
tempt, swept the circle of faces—  
"would back me up . . . take the re-  
sponsibility.

TEN thousand was to be paid in  
cash . . . he had the amount  
with him, he said. The rest when the



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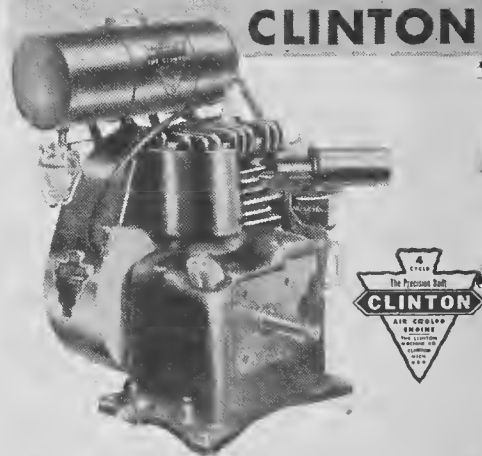
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bill was passed. I stared at him, unable to decide which of us was the bigger fool . . . he, for supposing I'd take the money, or I, for refusing it. However, I said I wouldn't sell out the people who trusted me.

"Mr. Ogden, however, wasn't as big a fool as I thought. He took these papers from his brief-case. This picture of my father. Dad's wanted for murder, back in Tennessee. Shot a man in self-defense . . . in my defense . . . a political crook . . . friendly with the police. I needn't tell you the story. Perjured witnesses . . . everything framed . . . he hadn't a chance for his life . . . until friends got him away. I suppose Ogden looked up my family, hoping to get something on me, and ran across this. Private detectives, of course. Anyway, he threatened to notify the police . . . tell them my father's real name . . . where he could be found. That's all. Advised me to go back to my stateroom and think things over.

"I lay on my berth for hours, thinking. Couldn't sleep, of course. After the storm I got up. I had to do something. He'd have sent Dad to the gallows. After a while an idea came to me. Why not tell Ogden I'd do as he asked, take the money, give it to Dad, put him on a boat for some place where he'd be safe? Once he'd got away I didn't see how Ogden could do anything to me. I had no idea of doing what he wanted about the bill. But I thought this plan would give me time to get Dad out of the country.

"I went to the mirror, fixed myself . . . I'd been crying and my face was a sight . . . started down the corridor. Everyone seemed to be asleep. But Mr. Ogden had said he expected to be up most of the night, and I could come back with my answer at any time.

"When I got to his room there was a line of light under the door. I tapped once . . . twice . . . but got no answer, so I turned the knob, went in . . .

"Without receiving any reply to your knock?" the congressman asked.

"Yes . . . When I opened the door he was sitting there at the table, his head on his arms, and I naturally concluded he had fallen asleep. So I spoke to him . . .

"Having first closed the door behind you?" inquired Lewis Raskin. "Why?"

"WHAT I had to say to Ogden was confidential. And I preferred not to advertise the fact I was there in his room at that hour of the night. When he didn't answer I went up to the table . . . saw the blood on it . . . the wound in his head."

Evelyn Burt paused for an instant. "And you mean to say"—Raskin's cackling laugh broke the silence—"that you found him lying there, dead, and gave no alarm?"

"I wanted to scream, of course," Evelyn said quietly, "but I wanted something else a great deal more: these papers." The girl glanced at the sheaf of documents in her hand. "I knew they were in his brief-case because I saw him put them there when I went out. They are a record of my father's indictment by the grand jury . . . a handbill offering a reward for his arrest. I thought if I could destroy them, before I gave the alarm, he would be safe."

"Pretty cool hand, aren't you?" Raskin's lips curled in a sneer. "Cool enough to have shot him, I guess?"

"Possibly," Evelyn said. "But I didn't."

"So . . . having closed the door," resumed Congressman Hopper, "you proceeded to open the brief-case."

"I didn't open it, because . . ."

"Just a moment," Neilson raised his hand. "Did you touch it?"

"No."

"Why not?" Congressman Hopper asked.

"Because," Evelyn continued, "just then I heard footsteps in the hall. I was afraid that whoever it was might be coming to see Mr. Ogden, just as I had, and if they found me there I should be accused of having murdered him."

"Without a pistol?" Lewis Raskin asked.

"I could have thrown that out of the window."

"Yes," Raskin muttered under his breath, "you sure could."

"For a moment I stood there," Evelyn went on, "not knowing what to do. Then I saw the door to the bathroom. I didn't know, then, where it led to, but I thought it might connect with the next stateroom. My only idea was to get away. But the door to the adjoining room was locked."

"Just a moment!" Again Neilson interrupted her. "You told us that you heard the ship's bell strike eight while you were in Ogden's cabin. Was that before or after you ran into the bathroom?"

"I . . . I think it was before," the girl stammered, "although I'm not sure." "Then you must have been in Mr. Ogden's stateroom some little time before the hour . . . four o'clock?"

"Yes . . . three or four minutes, at least . . . possibly longer. It took me quite a while to make up my mind to approach that table where he . . . where he sat . . . decide to open the brief-case."

"And what happened then?" Congressman Hopper asked in his kindly voice.

"Nothing. I waited, to see if the person outside was coming in. They did. I heard whoever it was moving about in the room. I tried to look through the keyhole but there wasn't any. The door fastened with a catch. I expected every moment it would be opened, but I didn't dare bolt it for fear the sound would be heard. I kept very still, hoping this person would go away. It seemed like hours. Then all of a sudden, came a terrific crash! When we ran aground. I hesitated for a moment, then went back into Mr. Ogden's stateroom. I thought there had been a collision and if I stayed shut up where I was I might be drowned."

"When I came into Mr. Ogden's cabin whoever had been there was gone. I listened for a moment or two but didn't hear anything. Then I opened the door . . . and . . . well, that's all."

Congressman Hopper seemed puzzled.

"You insist, then," he said, "that Mr. Ogden was dead when you entered his room?"

"Yes."

"While still admitting that you would have killed him rather than have the truth about your father become known?"

"Yes! I felt that way, at the time!"

"TWO persons have testified, Miss Burt, to hearing a shot while you were in Mr. Ogden's stateroom. Did you hear any such sound yourself?"

"Of course not! How could I? Mr. Ogden was already dead!"

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"I see . . . I see!" Congressman Hopper smiled over the failure of his little trap. "And yet it seems very strange to me" that this mysterious visitor you speak of also failed to give the alarm."

"Yes. It seemed strange to me, too."

The congressman raised his shoulders in a small, helpless gesture.

"Miss Burt," he said, "I regret that I find it very difficult to believe your story. However, there should be a simple way to test it. If, as you claim, Mr. Ogden was dead when this unknown visitor came into the room, then that person could not have been the murderer. And, not being the murderer, there is no reason why he—or she—should need to conceal his identity. I, for one, was not in Mr. Ogden's stateroom this morning between four and four-fifteen." The congressman glanced sharply about the cabin. "Can any of you confirm this young woman's statement?"

"I can't," murmured Hugh Strawn. "Absurd!" Mrs. Baudoine said.

Lewis Raskin got up from the sofa. "Same here!" he said. "Looks to me like the girl is guilty."

"I agree with you." Hugh Strawn also rose. "Meanwhile, I insist that the other documents in Mr. Ogden's brief-case, being immaterial so far as Miss Burt's guilt or innocence is concerned, be turned over to their rightful owners."

He went toward the table, but Kenneth Neilson barred the way.

"Hold your horses!" he growled. "In your hurry to accuse this girl"—his eyes rested for a moment on Evelyn's desolate face—"you've overlooked one or two very important considerations."

"What considerations?" asked Lewis Raskin impatiently.

"Well, in the first place, take her statement that someone came into Mr. Ogden's cabin while she was hiding in the bathroom. You say you don't believe it. But why should she say so if it isn't true? Certainly not to blame the murder on anyone else. According to her story, Mr. Ogden was already dead."

"You never can tell why a woman does things!" snapped Mrs. Baudoine.

"WELL," Neilson went on, "if there was no such visitor, and Miss Burt was in the room, alone, for fifteen minutes, how do you account for the fact that she did not take that picture, those papers, from the brief-case? Do you suppose she stood about for a quarter of an hour doing nothing? Ridiculous!"

"Thanks," whispered Evelyn softly.

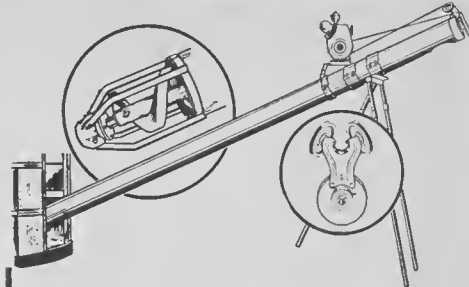
Congressman Hopper nodded; the argument appealed to his legal mind.

"Still," he said, "Miss Burt may have come to the room much later than she claims . . . may have just shot him when the crash of the boat running aground drove her to the door. Or this unknown visitor, granting there was one, may have done the shooting himself, and she may be shielding him by saying Mr. Ogden was dead before either of them arrived. That would explain her statement about not hearing the shot, although it was heard by Mrs. Baudoine in the room adjoining."

"Right!" Lewis Raskin agreed. "We've spent too much time over this matter already. The evidence all points one way. Give us our papers and let's be moving!"

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Water erosion on an Alberta summerfallow.

## FOOL'S PARADISE....?

*Present-day farming practices have already ruined a vast acreage in Canada*

by E. M. CRISFIELD.

CONSIDER a moment, just how much and what proportion of our resources are replaceable. As our demands on these resources increase, does not the supply become progressively less? Is it not their inaccessibility that has prevented an even greater and speedier reduction in the supposedly inexhaustible supply? Have we not been prone to take for granted the statements of "authorities" that we have unlimited resources so far "hardly scratched." Who will presume to tell us how long an "unlimited supply" will be available? Time has no limits.

Soil is not replaceable. So far we have been taking the cream. Will our children have to subsist on the skim milk or be under permanent obligation to another land? Is it not just probable that the high standard of living that we emphasize and strive to maintain and raise still higher, individually and nationally, is here now—at the peak, and it may well take all our unselfish conservation and ingenuity to prevent a decline from here on.

Certainly we have conservation programs and educational campaigns. Much has been done, written, spoken and screened, enabling legislation is in force (weak and apologetic as some of it is), but the loss is still outpacing the gain, and rapidly.

We should recognize that this western land has never had an abundance of soil fertility, there are no reserves and we are now, so soon, nearing the end. Our remaining and most potentially rich and productive acres are in the semi-arid regions. The loss is not all due to erosion, in areas where there has been little or no erosion yields have declined and continue to do so. Soils are worn out or are rapidly becoming so; robbed, overworked, and exhausted. We have now lost more fertile acres than we can ever replace with "new" land, there is just no appreciable amount of virgin land left. Wind and water erosion have taken and are still taking a ghastly toll of our soil heritage. Our grandchildren "will pay the shot." The wide open spaces, the mile long furrow, the immediate advantage, the "get rich quick and sell out attitude" have all contributed to this situation.

A frequent and plausible explana-

tion for this widespread and rapid soil impoverishment is economic necessity. I think there is a parable somewhere to cover this. But for the moment, what will be the extent of the economic necessity those who follow us will have to face? It will then be not a farm problem only but a national one, as in actual fact it already is if we would only recognize it.

THE problem should have top priority with all farm organizations, business men, loan and mortgage corporations, municipalities, boards of trade and last but not least by any means—governments. The menace, and it actually is just that, should be a full-time problem for all agriculture officials, Dominion and provincial, taking precedence over all other activities; for of what ultimate value are new strains and varieties of cereals, improved and early maturing livestock, high producing milkers and poultry, new forage and pasture grasses or more efficient farm equipment if we do not have as a basis an economically productive soil?

It is estimated that wind and water erosion alone have ruined fifty million acres in the United States; even more has been so seriously damaged that it will never recover its original richness and will always need what we might call the "doctor's care." What reason have we to assume that it will not or could not happen here? It is happening.

Soil covers the earth, it is common, it feeds us and all life, it has been lived in and lived on since man first walked. The practice of farming necessarily causes the destruction of the natural vegetation and if due care and consideration are not given to the removal of this age long protection, deterioration of the soil and mineral deficiencies result.

Scientists report that it takes nature about 500 years to make one inch of good topsoil; we are in no position to dispute that statement. We do know that it would take more than three-score years and ten to replace it by soil building, cultural practices and suitable rotation. The fertile cover is thin, it will be needed for many, many decades after we are gone and today the destruction of that cover is pro-

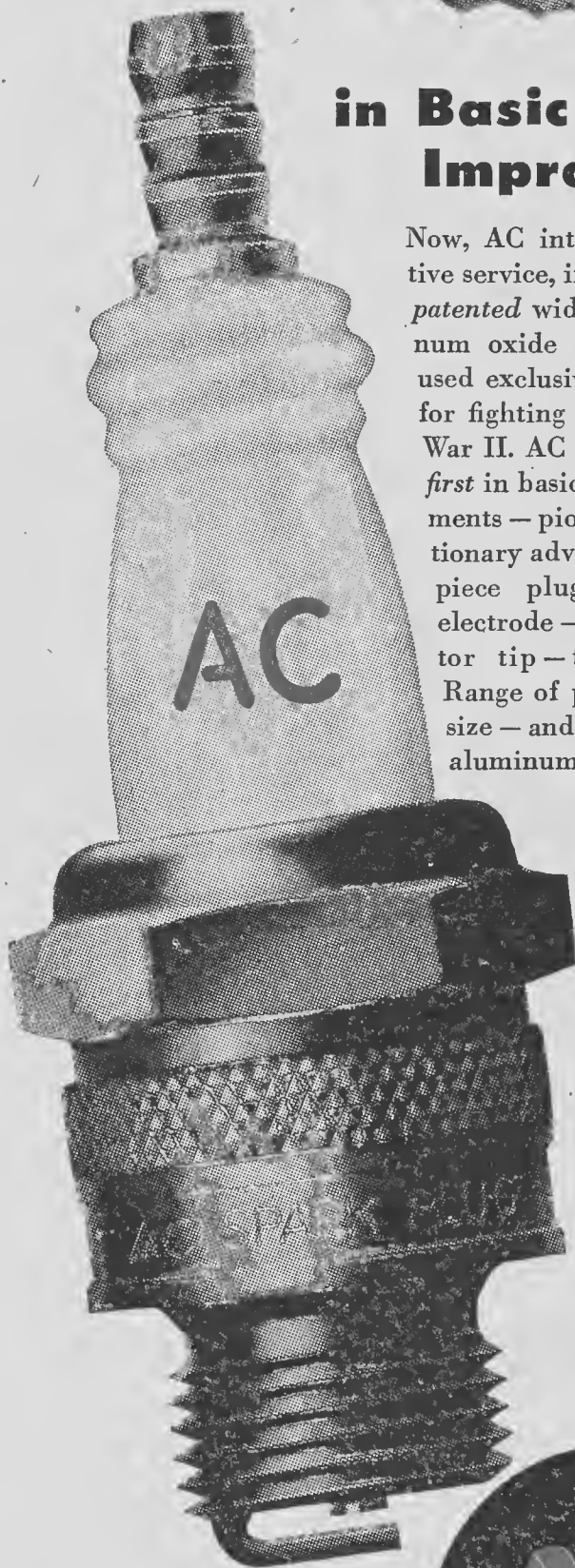
(Turn to page 55)



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## IN ENGLAND NOW

Art, films and television—some things decidedly new and others lovingly remembered as old viewed on a London visit

by JOAN M. FAWCETT

**T**HURSDAY, May 6, 1948. It is after eleven at night and I am writing this in bed, in the remnants of what once was a London flat. I had arranged to come up to London this week and then discovered to my dismay that I couldn't get a bed in any hotel because of the British Industries Fair. Buyers seem to equal beds in London just at present. But at the last moment, when I had almost given up hope, my cousin offered me this blitzed corner of what was once her home.

I have been to the theatre this evening to see "Royal Circle," an amusing joke at the expense of present day politics with Russia pulling one way and America the other and Europe rather bewildered in between. On my way to the theatre, I passed the crowds waiting to see the King and Queen and the Princesses arrive for the first night of the film of "Hamlet." It all looked very pre-war, rows of stolid policemen, eager crowds, banks of hydrangeas, gentlemen in white ties, ladies in long evening dresses. But although it looked like the old days, it was in fact a very up to the minute function, for this was the first night of a film not a play; a tiny milestone in the history of our generation, a big milestone in the history of the cinema.

**Friday, May 7, 1948.** I woke to see a cloud of white dust pouring into my bedroom with the glorious sunshine and had to hop out of bed in haste and close the window. Across the empty void that was once the next door house, empty doors now gape at you and a cement mixer churns away on what was once the kitchen floor.

I shopped in the morning, rather unsuccessfully really, but like everyone else I am waiting to see what is going to happen about clothing coupons next Tuesday. We have almost been promised a slight easing of the situation. The manufacturers of clothing are complaining that they have stacked up store rooms of goods that they cannot sell because of the rationing and yet we long to buy but cannot for the same reason. It seems a farcical situation, like so many others that we have to put up with at present. So having looked at things rather than bought, I had some lunch and then went to look at the Roosevelt memorial in Grosvenor Square. It is surprisingly big and very impressive. The whole of the square garden has been laid out afresh so that all the paths lead to the focal point of the towering, out-gazing, cloaked figure. I wondered what Mrs. Roosevelt had felt about it when she unveiled it last week, with the King beside her. To the ordinary observer such as myself, it seems indeed a worthy monument to a very great man.

At four o'clock I was collected and motored down into Surrey for the weekend. It is lovely to be with these friends in this house again. I stayed here so often before 1938 and then never again until now. Even in this little island of ours, where we are comparatively so close together, there

were people you never got anywhere near during the war years, when travelling and bombs made life complicated. As I motored down I thought how little it had all changed. There were some ugly gaps, where bombs had demolished whole areas of houses, and some equally ugly places where "pre-fabs" had been put up in colonies, but on the whole it was all much as I remembered it.

After dinner tonight, we sat in a hushed row in the dark and watched a television broadcast. It was the first one I had seen, for at the moment it doesn't carry very far outside the London area. We saw a variety show—all of course tiny, the screen was about eighteen inches by twelve—and a lesson in lawn tennis. One missed the color of the real stage and the size of the cinema but the sound track was far better than any ordinary broadcast or cinema and even of many theatres; it was amazingly alive. In the tennis lesson, we could hear the balls bounding softly into the back netting after the lecturer had finished with them. Poor man, I felt so sorry for him, he was obviously nearly overpowered by the heat of the big lamps they use in the television studios. He gasped and he mopped his brow but he struggled on to the end.

**Monday, May 10, 1948.** Back to London and the dust and noise of my bedroom but also back to London at its best, flowers in the window-boxes, new leaves on the trees in the parks, lovely sunshine and a breeze that almost smelt of the sea. It is a wonderful city and I love it. A lunch date and then a visit to Burlington House to see this year's Royal Academy pictures. After much searching I found the "picture of the year." There is always one picture that earns this title by being talked and written about and very often disagreed about more than the rest. And this year there was even more disagreement than usual; in the end the President of the Academy, Sir A. J. Munnings, threatened to resign if the selection committee turned this picture down. It is a portrait of a young girl, "Mrs. Wall," and shows her in three positions in the one picture. It is painted in tempera and has that strange luminous quality that you see in old masters. Although it is cold in color there is a quite extraordinary amount of light in it.

Afterwards I went in search of Mr. Churchill's pictures. It is amazing that such a busy man can find the time to sit down and paint as well as many professionals. It is surely just one more sign of his greatness of intellect.

Later, we crossed the road into Shepherd's Market and had dinner at a little oak-beamed inn left over from the days when sheep were truly driven into this market place and shepherds banged on the counter for their pints of ale. London is like that, you turn off a busy, modern street and at once find yourself in some forgotten backwater where life is going on in the intimate, personal way it did hundreds of years ago round some market place or narrow twisting lane.

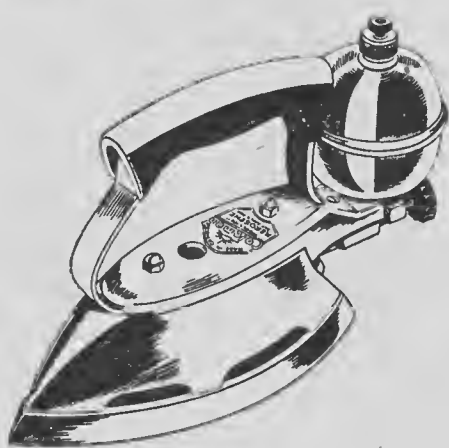


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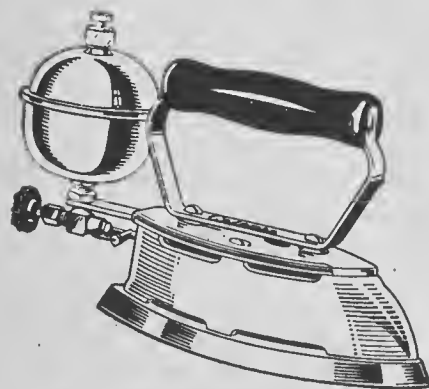
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# The Countrywoman

SASKATCHEWAN Homemaker Clubs chose the theme: Homemakers as World Citizens, for their 33rd Annual Convention at Saskatoon, June 15 to 18, 1948. The meeting was open to delegates from clubs and not restricted as to representation, as has been necessary of recent years because of the fact that some of the university buildings were needed to accommodate members of the Armed Services.

The fine stone buildings against a June setting of green lawns, trees, shrubs, flowering lilac, peonies and iris, afford an attractive and comfortable centre for meetings of this nature, which seem to take on something of a holiday atmosphere as delegates find accommodation in residence halls and share a common dining room. This too, in spite of the fact that the sessions are chiefly concerned with serious business and lasted through the day and into the evening! Some of the 200 delegates were experiencing their first visit to Saskatoon and to the university. They were pronounced in their expressions of pleasure and admiration of the setting and its convenience as a meeting centre.

Citizenship has been a major subject of study and activity with the Women's Institutes across Canada, with which the Homemakers are federated. The subject assumes a new importance in view of Canada's action on the matter of establishing Canadian citizenship. Events of recent years have served to bring world affairs close to our everyday thought and living. The choice of the theme for this year's meeting seemed most happy. Like a golden thread in a tapestry of many colors, it wove its way through and reappeared in the many sessions. It was considered in a special report on International Relations. It ran through many addresses, music, films and in messages brought by Saskatchewan women who, during the past year, have travelled to other lands and met many of their people. Mrs. T. H. Wright attended the 5th Congress of the Associated Country Women of the World held in Amsterdam, Holland, last September, and Mrs. Violet McNaughton had just returned from a two-month visit to the British Isles.

THE convener of International Relations Committee, Mrs. J. W. Burge, of Broadview, noted that "Every topic of the outline had been studied. Some clubs had included one or more topics, along with many not outlined, others had covered almost every topic. The response to European relief in various forms had been excellent—the adoption of overseas children and families, the Canadian Appeal for Children and CARE had made a strong appeal to the generosity of all the clubs.

"The clubs had used various means to create interest; five-minute topics at every meeting; book reviews as a means of understanding racial, religious and political differences. Roll calls have included people and places in the news, given each month by someone whose name was drawn at a previous meeting; international concerts, the use of adult educational films on the work of different branches of United Nations were reported.

"The progress of United Nations has not been as encouraging as we had at first hoped. The veto policy appears to have been abused. We must not lose sight of the fact that the work of United Nations is to maintain the peace, not to make it. Since the laying of the foundations for peace depends upon the Council of Foreign Ministers, we should not lay the entire blame for lack of progress on the shoulders of United Nations who would require unanimous voice, large funds and military force to assume such responsibility. . . . Eleanor Roosevelt has warned us that 'We must say *when*, not *if* the nations of the world learn to get along together, for learn we must.'

"Another problem closely allied with homemakers as world citizens is that of immigration. A need for the speedy solution of the displaced

## Interests and study of Saskatchewan farm women reflected in Homemakers' meeting

by AMY J. ROE

persons of Europe is evident. Between 800,000 and 900,000 people have created a problem never before encountered. These fugitives must be moved to new homes and it is surely up to us to signify our willingness to accept our share of this responsibility of finding these homes. . . . The success of this venture will be greatly enhanced if individuals and women's organizations will take an active interest in these strangers within our gates; welcome them and be patient with their lack of knowledge of our language and customs. Include them in social activities. A proper introduction to the democratic way of life will do much toward promoting understanding between nations."

As if to underline and give point to these words, something was happening on that same university campus which all of the delegates may not have noted. A class of 26 men, who were busy during the day at construction work on the new School of Agriculture, were, during a two-hour period in the evening, studying basic English in a university classroom. They were nationals from Poland, Latvia, the Ukraine and Rumania who

tions have been held or will be held in the 26 districts. Interesting displays of work have been a feature of most of these meetings. In 1947, a number of districts celebrated their 25th year of group activity. Along with these anniversary celebrations, a number have featured pioneer stories and community histories.

In 1949 the F.W.I.C. will hold its biennial conference in Regina. The three current projects for the Tweedsmuir Cup, for which awards will be made at that time are: (1) A village or community history; (2) A hooked rug of used woollen material and of typical Canadian design; (3) An essay—Our Women's Institute Takes a Forward Look. Miss Oxner urged clubs to begin at once to plan for these.

During 1947, "In spite of the winter's exceptionally heavy snow and the frequency of blocked roads, Homemakers had a busy year," the director's report showed. They continued their usual community services, promoted numerous provincial and national campaigns and expanded the range of their educational program. . . . Clubs have co-operated with many agencies: Homemaker Clubs are represented on practically all of the 36 District Agricultural Boards of the province. These representatives provide an effective connecting link for acquainting their fellow-members with immediate agricultural improvement programs and enlisting their participation in these.

ONE new educational project sponsored by a fair number of clubs has been travelling collections of pictures for display. Some of these collections came from the National Art Gallery, Ottawa; others were pictures by Saskatoon artists. Schools from wide areas were invited to see the pictures, thus young people as well as adults benefited. Recently the Department of Education has set up an Arts Board with a full-time secretary. It is planned to secure and circulate collections of pictures and other works of art as well as collections of records. The Department of Health and the Provincial Film Board are gradually adding to the number of health films for distribution.

Other work reported was: A number of clubs have shown interest in production of plays by joining the Saskatchewan Drama League. Clubs in the Prince Albert, Nipawin and Carrot River district have been working for the establishment of a regional library in their area. Many Homemaker groups continue to provide circulating libraries. A fairly large number report membership on recreational centre committees and membership here has meant that they have often given generous sums of money to provide playground equipment, upkeep of skating rinks, or community halls, some of which are owned and managed by clubs. Encouragement has been given to young peoples' projects, often with a club lending leadership and financial assistance. Picnics, field days and Christmas tree entertainments have been arranged and school fairs sponsored; prizes have been awarded for general proficiency in school subjects and for excellence in activities such as essays, art work, writing, public speaking, music, garden competitions, homecraft groups, grain and calf clubs. In this work, clubs have worked closely with the Extension Services of the university, inviting instructors to visit them and using literature recommended by the university. They have supported Youth Training Schools, aided hospitals, set up sick visiting committees and sponsored school lunches.

The full story of all the work done and the considered opinions of the conveners who led the study for the past year are to be found in the reports on Public Health, Education, Arts and Literature, Legislation, Agriculture and Home Economics. Copies of these are available for the clubs to study. The newly elected president is Mrs. J. W. Adams of Ethelton, a farm woman and mother of two little girls.

## Men and Bread

It has been said that food is not only a matter of economic production, distribution and consumption but there are moral and spiritual issues involved. Wheat is more than carnal fodder. To nourish men is not the same as to fatten cattle. Bread has more than one meaning; we have learnt to see in bread a means of communion, for men break bread together. We have learnt to see in bread the symbol of dignity of labor, for bread is earned by the sweat of the brow. It is essentially a vessel of compassion, for it is bread that is distributed to the miserable. There is no savor like that of bread shared between men. It is the moral value of every issue which faces you and me. I think that we have made great progress on that point. I think also if we are to carry it out, it means we must have great faith. We must have faith that things that need to be done can be done. There are no man-made or woman-made problems that we cannot solve.

—Mrs. Raymond Sayer,  
President A.C.C.W., in  
address, at Amsterdam.

immigrated to Canada under contract with the International Refugee Organization. Their wish is to bring out their wives and children and to become Canadian citizens. Some of these newcomers have an education equivalent to Grade Three, and others have gone to university. The instruction has been financed by a five-way co-operative plan including the Department of Education, the vocational committee of Saskatoon Collegiate Board, the University of Saskatchewan, the Wells Construction Company, and the students themselves.

Miss Bertha Oxner, director, reported that there are 356 Homemaker Clubs, with an estimated membership of 6,000, but that some 125 clubs had not yet sent in their monthly and annual reports so that fees paid to the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada represented a membership of approximately 4,000 for Saskatchewan. Conven-

# Outdoor Festivities

by MARION R. McKEE



*Baked beans and wieners help satisfy hearty appetites while dainty sandwiches, jellies, spicy relishes and fresh fruit add appeal to picnic meals in warm weather.*



**S**UMMER is the time for large picnics sponsored by ladies' groups, church groups and other community organizations. Everyone looks forward to these events packed with entertainment, good food, and the pleasure of seeing friends and neighbors again in a free and easy atmosphere. Let each picnic become one of the outstanding events of the season by carefully planning all important details.

There are three types of picnics for a large gathering of people. The first kind is a basket picnic at which every family provides its own lunch. At this picnic everyone has a varied lunch, though some common item such as lemonade, hot coffee or ice cream may be served to all. Two or three families may combine the lunches they brought, therefore having a little more variety.

Sometimes two families may get together and one will bring one part of the lunch, such as sandwiches, and the other bring the cookies and sweets, sharing at the event. At this kind of gathering each group may choose where they wish to eat, and be responsible for clearing away afterwards.

**T**HE second kind of picnic is one for which each individual or family brings one dish to be served at a common table. This usually results in less work for the homemaker since she only has to prepare a larger quantity of one thing.

The third type is one at which the food is provided by a special group of workers. This type is the most satisfactory of all though it must be well planned in order to be a success. A picnic fund will be necessary to provide the food and

decoration. If the picnic is a money-making scheme to raise funds for some worthy cause, a price may be set for each person attending.

For a smooth-running event, various committees will be necessary. A group of men could be selected to choose suitable picnic grounds. It will be their responsibility to make all arrangements such as furnishing tables and seats, providing drinking water, and so on. They should also make sure there is transportation to and from the spot for everyone. If there is to be a fire, these men will see that one is properly laid and ample fuel is available.

It will be the job of a committee of women to buy the food, prepare and serve it, and clean up afterwards. The work at the picnic may be divided among three groups of women; one to cook the food, one to serve it, and one to clear away afterwards.

**T**HE menu planned will most likely be limited to more cold than hot dishes, depending upon the cooking facilities. Meat for the lunch may be boiled or baked ham, cold chicken, meat loaf, or a meat, chicken or fish salad. Pictured on this page are steaming hot beans which make a satisfactory meal and one which is very easy to prepare. Delicious canned varieties may be bought and heated just before serving, thus cutting down on complicated before-hand cooking. Hot, fried wieners combine with the beans in a hearty first course.

Salads are also ideal outdoor foods. An attractive and colorful tomato aspic and potato salad is pictured, surrounded by a variety of cold cuts of meat. The recipe for the salad which serves four people is:

## Tomato Aspic and Potato Salad

2 packages plain gelatin	1 c. tomato ketchup
½ c. cold water	1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
2 c. boiling water	

Soak gelatin in cold water then dissolve in boiling water. Add ketchup and Worcestershire sauce and mix thoroughly until blended. Pour half of the gelatin mixture in a loaf pan, reserving the remaining half for the top layer. Chill till firm. Spread potato salad on firm gelatin, packing well. Top with remaining already partially congealed gelatin mixture. Chill until firm. Cut in slices and serve on lettuce leaf as main dish salad.

## Potato Salad

1 c. cooked potatoes cut in ½-inch cubes	1 tsp. finely chopped onion
1½ T. finely chopped celery	1 chopped hard cooked egg
	¼ tsp. salt
	3 T. mayonnaise

Combine all ingredients and mix well.

Seasoned cottage cheese may be substituted for the potato salad.

Desserts are seldom a problem for a large picnic. As the picture suggests, fill canteloupe halves with fresh, ripe raspberries and you will have an ideal dessert which is both tempting and easy to prepare. A large bowl of fresh fruit provides an appetizing background for the heartier dishes. A variety of delicious pies, cakes, and cookies offer a more filling dessert and one which will be greeted with enthusiasm by all.

Home-made pickles, crisp celery and radishes, carrot strips, and other delightful extras make up the accessories to the lunch. Hot or cold rolls, and bread and butter sandwiches go hand in hand with the heartier foods and are necessary to a successful picnic.

Beverages for a large group need not be a problem. Lemonade is an old-time favorite of picnickers, and this recipe serves fifty.

## Lemonade

3 c. sugar	12 lemons
2 qts. water	6 qts. ice water

Make a syrup of sugar and two quarts of water. Chill. Mix with lemon juice and ice water.

(Turn to page 50)

**Picnic meals and entertainment ideas add zest to the pleasure found in social gatherings on summer days**



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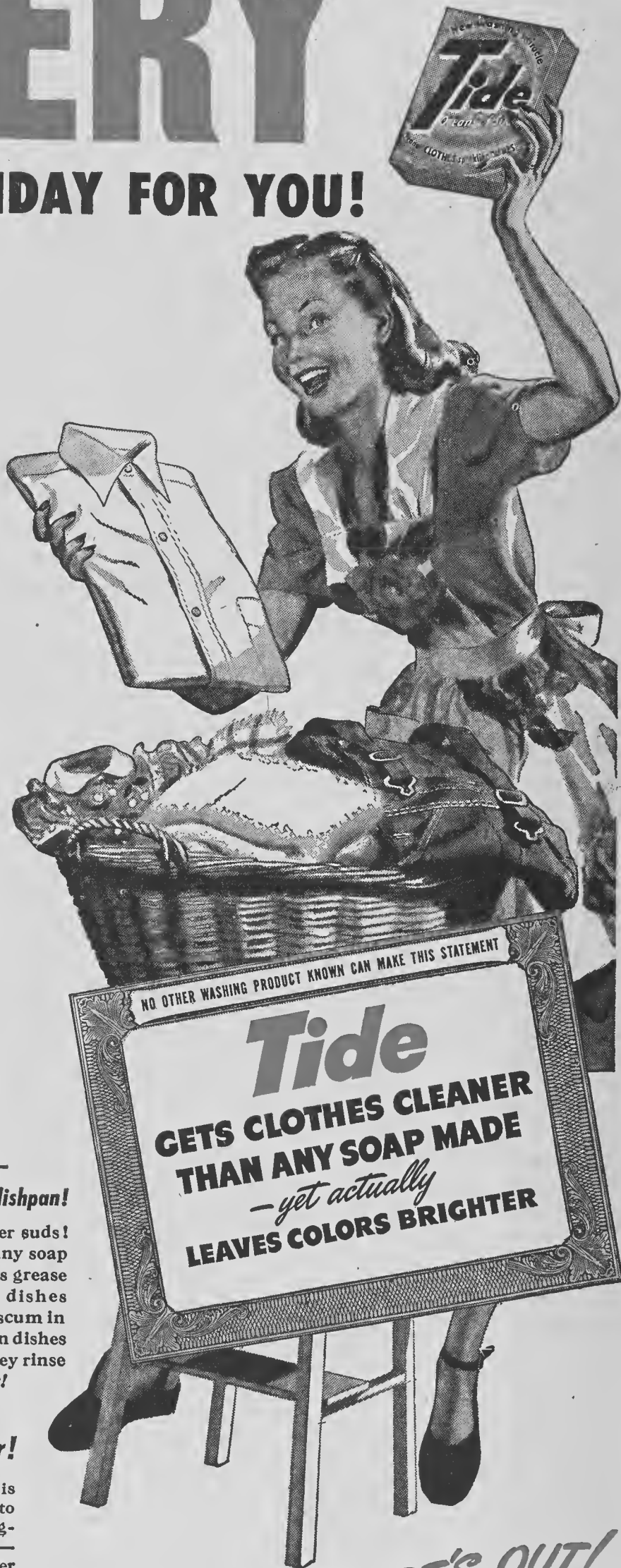
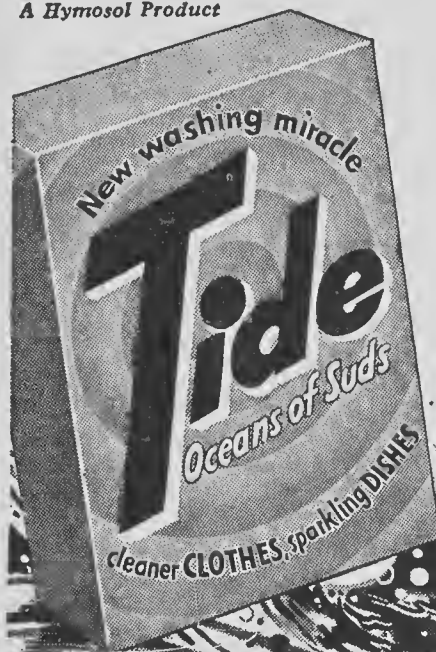
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## Color For Sale

Brighten household fabrics by home dyeing



ADD new life to faded fabrics by dyeing them. Slip covers, curtains, drapes, and countless other articles may be easily and effectively dyed right in your own home. First, be sure the material is good enough to be worth while. Then proceed with the beautifying program.

Home dyeing is now very simple. By following the directions on the package carefully, and by taking your time, the results you will get will be the very best. To slip up on some of the small details and directions means disappointment in the finished article.

There are two different types of package dyes which you may buy. One is the *general* dye which will dye all kinds of materials regardless of what the fabric is made of. The other type is a *specific* dye and will color only one kind of fabric such as cotton, rayon, nylon, etc., and will leave all other fibres uncolored.

Celanese rayon is one type of fabric which requires special care when dyeing. Directions on the box of dye will explain how this particular fabric will need to be treated. To know this type of rayon from any other, take a few threads from the material and burn the ends with a lighted match. Celanese rayon burns very quickly with a faint burnt odor. A hard little ball forms on the burnt end which clings to the unburned thread and is hard to remove. Viscose, which is the other type of rayon, takes fire quickly, leaves no ashes, and smells like burnt paper.

### Selecting the Color

Selecting the color wanted is easily done by looking at the color charts in the store. It must be remembered that the present color of the material to be dyed will influence the new shade. In order to be sure of the exact tint wanted, the original color should be completely removed by a decolorant which may be bought along with the dye.

With light pastel colors it is not necessary to remove the color and the material may be dyed as it is. It is also unnecessary to remove the original color if the new color is the same shade and is just being used to freshen up the old. In the case of material which has more than one color, such as figures and plaids, it is best to decolorize it first.

Weigh the material to be dyed while it is dry, and before making up

the dye bath. The dye package states the weight of the material in pounds which its contents will color. From these two weights you can figure out the amount of dye needed. If a lighter or darker shade is wanted more or less water may be added to the dye bath. Dye a test piece of the material first as a check on the color, using about a cupful of the dye solution to dye a test piece around two inches square.

### Preparing the Material

Before attempting to dye any fabric have it perfectly clean. Remove all stains as completely as possible, for they will dye a darker color than the rest of the material. After removing the stains wash the material in soft, soapy water and rinse thoroughly. Then dip into the dye bath while it is still wet. It is always necessary to wet the fabric before placing it in the dye solution so the dye will penetrate evenly. Spread the article out carefully as it enters the bath so that all parts will be reached by the dye at about the same speed.

In the case of coats or garments which are rather complicated in design rip the seams apart and let down the hems before dyeing to insure an even color. Bulky seams prevent the dye from reaching the fabric and it turns out lighter than the rest of the garment. Trimmings such as buttons and fasteners are taken off before dyeing and are easily replaced after.

### The Right Container

A container made of pewter, aluminum, porcelain, or enamelware is excellent for the dye bath. Avoid using iron or galvanized ware. Have the vessel large enough to contain enough water to completely cover the material, and to give plenty of room for stirring and turning the material.

The dye should be first dissolved as completely as possible in a small quantity of boiling water. Strain it through a clean cloth to remove any undissolved particles of dye before pouring it into the carefully measured water in the dye vessel. Be sure to have the dye bath only lukewarm when the wet material is added and then heat.

### The Actual Dyeing

The length of time needed to dye the material will depend upon the depth of the color wanted, and the type of the material being colored. Natural silks sometimes require twice the dye needed for cottons to get the same color. The longer the material stays in the dye bath, the more dye is absorbed and the deeper the resulting color will be. It is very important to stir the material and keep turning it over and over with two smooth sticks during the entire dyeing operation. In this way the garment will be dyed evenly. To save yourself the trouble of finding patches and mending yarn later on, dye a few along with the material.

When the time limit is up, wash the garment in soapy water to remove the excess dye, or boil it for five to ten minutes in clear water. Rinse it well and dry outdoors in the shade. Finish and press the material or garment as you would after a laundering.

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#### MUSTARD PICKLES

3 lbs. small pickling cucumbers  
1 qt. Heinz Distilled White Vinegar  
½ cup Heinz Yellow Mustard  
½ cup salt  
¾ cups sugar

Wash cucumbers. Combine vinegar, mustard, salt and sugar. Heat to boiling. Add cucumbers and heat to boiling. Quickly pack one hot, sterilized jar at a time. Fill to ½ inch from top. Be sure Vinegar solution covers the vegetables. Seal each jar at once. Yield: 7 pints. V-8FP

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57

## Canning Vegetables

Check equipment and methods  
in advance

**T**HIS year because of the world food shortage it is necessary for all homemakers to can as many vegetables from their gardens as possible. If canning rules and procedures are followed carefully there is little danger of spoilage.

Save work and worry by checking up on the canning equipment beforehand in readiness for the season to begin. Wash the sealers in hot, soapy water, rinse in hot, clear water, using only clean cloths for the washing and fresh towels for the drying. Cloths of doubtful cleanliness will lessen the chances of successful canning. Use steel wool for scouring the metal ring tops, and clean these both inside and out.

To avoid last minute panic, test the jars before the day they are needed. Discard any that are chipped or cracked, while those which are not airtight but otherwise sound may be set aside for pickles, jams and jellies. If the jar merely needs a new metal top, buy some new ones for replacement.

Use only new, thick rubber rings of the very best quality. Old rings may not be depended upon to give a good performance, and chances should not be taken with the valuable food to be canned.

Rushing the food from the garden to your cans is the best practice for success. Tests have proved that spoilage is much more common in vegetables which have been lying around the house for a day or two after being picked. Plan your canning so the vegetables may be picked in the morning and then put up and processed in the afternoon.

**T**IME must be taken to thoroughly clean the vegetables before they go into the jars. Remove any sand and dirt which likes to lodge in the crevices and leaves of the vegetables as these lead to spoilage. Any bruised or doubtful parts of the vegetable should be discarded for these have already started to ferment and spoil. Only ripe, sound vegetables should be used for canning.

A short steaming of leafy vegetables will shrink the product and let the heat penetrate the centre of the sealer more efficiently. Boil or steam the vegetable for about ten minutes and then pack into the jars using the water in which they were boiled or steamed for the liquid. This prevents loss of minerals and vitamins to a greater extent. Be careful not to pack vegetables such as corn and greens too tightly into the jars, for this makes a hard-to-heat mass which may not be sufficiently processed. Only pack and process a few jars at a time. Standing around in a warm room may cause an unprocessed jar to ferment and begin to spoil.

A word about the type of canner to use for vegetables is necessary. Experts advise the use of the pressure canner exclusively for canning non-acid vegetables such as corn, greens, beans, peas and others. Canning in any other type of equipment is not recommended because the heat is not great enough to kill the type of bacteria which is present in these vegetables.

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Next time you bake, use Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast... see how quickly it gets to work, how convenient to use. You can store a month's supply on the pantry shelf and feel assured it will be as potent as the day you bought it. Get Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast today. At your grocer's.

*1 package = 1 yeast cake in any recipe*

## OUTDOOR FESTIVITIES

Continued from page 46

Even in the summer, steaming coffee is delicious with a cold dinner. Here is a recipe serving fifty:

### Coffee

1 pound coffee 6-8 qts. cold water

Put coffee in coffee bag, tied loosely to allow for expansion. Add water, set over picnic fire, and bring to boiling point three times, removing from fire each time boiling point is reached.

Create a pleasant atmosphere for the picnic table with some sort of decoration. Select a group of women to take care of this important detail. To keep dishwashing to a minimum and to save on laundry, paper plates, cups, napkins and even paper tablecloths may be bought. The tablecloths and napkins come in gay, bright patterns suited to an outdoor setting and are easily burned afterwards. Choose a few girls to serve the tables, dressing them alike in some gay costume such as dirndl skirts and white blouses. Pretty paper aprons may be made out of crepe paper to wear while serving. They may serve the rolls and bread in baskets gaily decorated with paper bows, creating bright spots of color in the picnic scene.

**I**MPORTANT as the eating is, the successful outdoor entertainment provides some sort of fun in different games and amusement. The young fry, supplied with a ball and bat, will be off your hands for the rest of the afternoon; and maybe some of the older fry would like to join in, which always increases the fun.

A dart board set up on a tree or fence post challenges those who take pride in their aim. Provide each contestant with a certain number of darts—say five—and count up the score. Vary the sport by making the players cover one eye, or stand on one leg, while pitching the darts. This will make lots of fun and laughter.

Treasure hunts create a lot of pleasant entertainment and competition. Have this hunt thought out before the party and lay the clues around the grounds. This type of sport may carry the guests near or far depending on the clues. Prizes should be given to the winners.

As the daylight fades and darkness approaches, light a few lanterns and hang them in the trees or place at convenient spots. Rekindle the fire, bring out sticks and marshmallows and gather the picnickers around. Now is the time to have a rousing sing-song led by a man with a good, strong voice and enthusiastic personality. Let people request well-known songs which they especially like and then all sing them together. When the singing ceases, have individuals sing or otherwise entertain such as in an amateur show, awarding a prize to the winner. A good story teller is made to order after the entertainment, for he will fascinate the group with yarns he spins while the fires burn low.

Even the best outdoor dinners, picnics and other events may be completely spoiled by those pesky insects, the mosquitoes. On the day of the picnic have a few bottles, tubes or jars of a good insect repellent on hand should the need arise. Without these pests everybody will enjoy the event to the fullest.

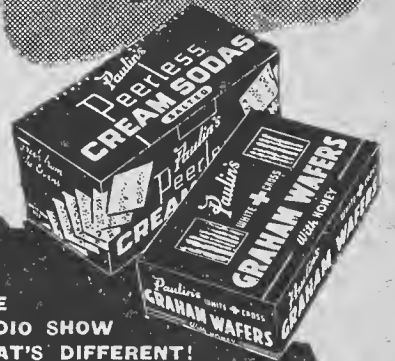
## Savory and Satisfying CASSEROLE DINNER DISH

**TREAT THE  
MENFOLK**

### CASSEROLE DINNER DISH

1 lb. of round steak, minced.  
½ lb. of pork, minced.  
1 teaspoon of salt.  
Pepper to taste.  
2 tablespoons of shortening.  
3 large onions, cut fine.  
1 No. 2½ size can tomatoes.  
Salt and pepper (additional).  
22 Paulin's Peerless Cream Sodas (unsalted) broken in half.  
Combine beef, pork, salt and pepper and mix well. Melt shortening in a heavy frying pan, add the beef mixture, dividing into individual servings. Add onions, cover and turn during the cooking to brown on both sides. Remove to a greased casserole, add tomatoes, season with additional salt and pepper to taste. Garnish with soda crackers and cook in a moderate oven—350°—for 35 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

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# Step Up Your Beauty

Overcome little imperfections that interfere with good looks

by LORETTA MILLER

**E**VERY girl can be attractive and well groomed. Perhaps not really beautiful, but even the plainest Jane can win high honors by being fastidiously turned out. It's that searching look, after putting the hair in order, washing the face and then facing the mirror, that reveals minute flaws. Overcome those little imperfections, give strict attention to every phase of grooming and . . . notice the difference.



**Question:** Can hair on the upper lip and along the far sides of my cheeks be removed permanently? If so, how? If not, what can be done to make the hairs less noticeable?

**Answer:** Yes, hair can be removed permanently. I suggest that you ask your family physician to recommend a reliable electrolysis operator. This method of hair removal is rather costly, but once done the hairs are removed forever. The other alternative is to keep the hairs bleached so light that they will not be noticed. This bleaching is done by placing two tablespoonfuls of 17 volume peroxide in a glass bowl and to this add enough chalk of magnesia (white henna) to make a smooth paste. Then to this smooth paste add two drops of ammonia. After cleansing the skin, smooth on the bleaching paste and let it remain until dry. Then rinse off with cool water. If the application of bleach causes the slightest discomfort or skin dryness, simply remove the paste at once and apply a little greasy cream. Unless your skin is extremely sensitive, however, you should be able to use this bleach as often as you wish. (Ammonia naturally has fumes which may not be pleasant when used on the upper lip and you may find it wise to use cotton in your nostrils to prevent inhaling the fumes.) It is the ammonia in the paste that hastens the bleaching process. Liquid bleaches are not very satisfactory because the liquid dries before it has a chance to bleach.

**Question:** I have heard that one should bathe the eyes with a boric acid solution, especially after being out in the sun and wind. Can you give me directions for making the eye-bathing lotion?

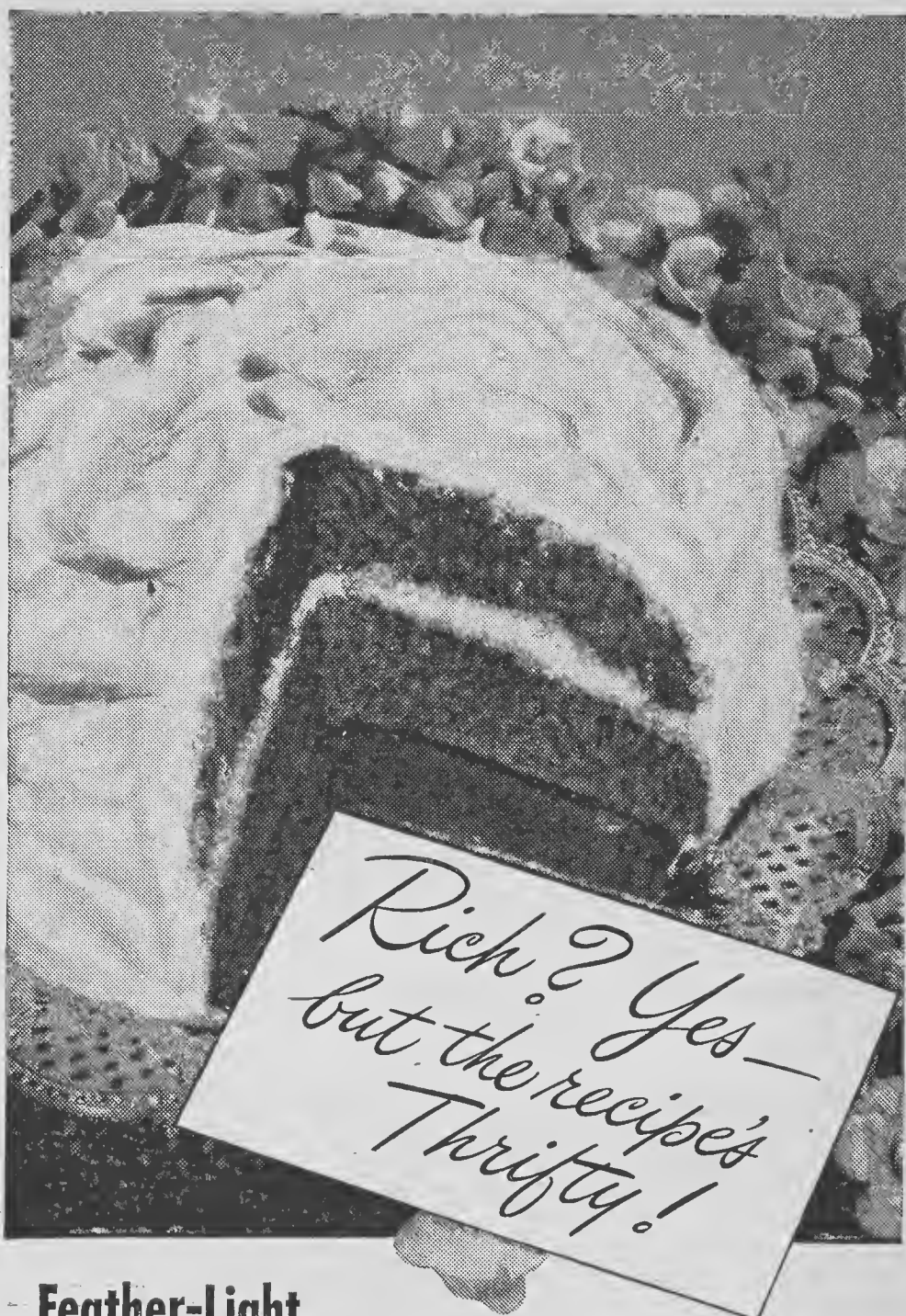
**Answer:** You can make the eye-bathing solution by adding two slightly heaping teaspoonfuls of boric acid crystals to one pint of water which has been boiled. Place this solution in a glass jar and keep covered when not in use. Use a regular eye-cup for bathing eyes. (You can buy an eye-cup in your local chemist's.) Occasionally, when the eyes are especially tired, saturate pads of cotton in the solution, which has been slightly heated, and place over the eyes. Use hot compresses over closed lids for fifteen minutes.

**Question:** My feet get very uncomfortable during these hot days. I have thick calloused skin on my heels and over the balls of my feet and it seems to burn. How can I get rid of this trouble and how can I make my feet cooler?

**Answer:** Use a callous file for erasing some of the hardened skin which is causing the discomfort. Then soak the feet in a large basin of warm water to which a handful of Epsom Salts has been added. Keep the feet immersed in this bath for fifteen or twenty minutes. Then use a coarse Turkish towel for rubbing the feet dry. Rub over the calloused area, trying to remove more of the hard skin. Next, massage pure petroleum jelly over the calloused regions. Repeat the latter step every night, repeat the foot bath and erasing with the callous file once each week. After the first week or so, cut out ovals of adhesive tape of moleskin (this is a type of very heavy adhesive tape) and press over the tender spots. The moleskin may remain on as long as it will stay. If you do not notice a marked improvement in the condition of your feet after a month, by all means consult a foot specialist.

**Question:** I have been using a bleach on my hair for the past seven years. Now I would like to give myself a permanent wave but fear that it might make my hair even dryer. What can I do about dry hair and do you think it possible for one to give herself a good permanent wave?

**Answer:** Give yourself a series of hot oil treatments each week, for three weeks or so, before attempting the permanent and I am quite sure you will be more than pleased with your permanent wave. Use hot olive oil, applying it liberally to every hair and over your entire scalp. Let the oil remain on for one hour, then shampoo thoroughly, being sure to remove every trace of oil. Rinse well, too, in order to remove all soap. Follow directions that come with your permanent waving kit. If you want to be doubly cautious, let the hair remain on the curlers only half as long as directions indicate. Your hair will be softer, with less curl, but then you are certain not to make your hair any dryer. You may give yourself another



## Feather-Light, Delicious Devil's Food Cake Made with MAGIC

● Here's party fare without the fussing! Magic's creamy-rich Devil's Food Cake is downright thrifty in ingredient cost and kitchen time. Try it!

Just remember to use Magic Baking Powder to assure the superfine texture . . . the full delicious flavor that makes your family say, "m-m, that's good!" 3 generations of Canadian homemakers have used Magic to assure perfect results in all baked dishes.

Don't take chances—always bake with Magic. Costs less than 1¢ per average baking.

### MAGIC DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening	$1\frac{3}{4}$ cups sifted all purpose flour
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses	1 tsp. vanilla
2 eggs, well beaten	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. Magic Baking Soda
2 sqs. unsweetened chocolate, melted	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
	1 cup milk
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ tsps. Magic Baking Powder

Cream shortening then beat in molasses and eggs. Stir in chocolate and vanilla. Sift dry ingredients then add alternately with the milk. Bake in 2 greased and floured 8" layer cake pans in 350°F. oven 20 min. or until done.

**ICING:** Combine 1 egg white and  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup corn syrup in top of double boiler. Cook over rapidly boiling water 7 min. beating continuously with egg beater. Remove from heat; beat until mixture stands in peaks. Frost cake.







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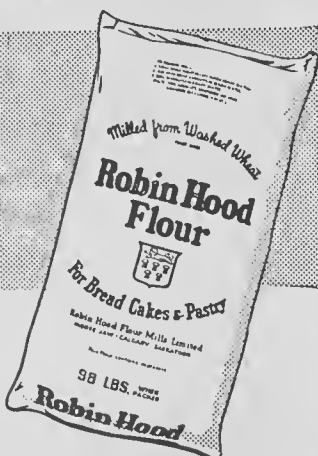
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permanent any time, since one wave may be given right over the previous one.

**Question:** I am just 18 years old and very unhappy about my complexion. My mother and two older sisters think I fuss too much over my skin, but it really has me quite concerned. In spite of keeping my skin clean, it is covered with blackheads and blemishes. Please help me.

**Answer:** I feel sure your skin condition can be greatly helped, if not completely overcome. First, in order to cleanse your skin thoroughly, it will be necessary for you to use a complexion brush. If you cannot find such a brush in your local shops, use a small hand brush with not too stiff bristles. Lather the brush well and scrub in small circles over the blemished areas until the skin is pink. (This means that circulation has been aroused.) Then rinse off all soap, using lots of cold water, and pat your skin dry. Repeat the scrubbing every day. Pads of cotton saturated with witch hazel or rubbing alcohol may be patted over the blemished areas after each thorough cleansing. In addition to the scrupulous care of the skin it is vitally important that all powder and rouge puffs, towel and washcloth be kept fastidiously clean. Don't "pick" at the blemishes. Also, be sure that your hair is shampooed every week. Check over your eating habits, too, and avoid an abundance of greasy, fried, starchy and over-rich foods. Eat liberally of fresh vegetables, both cooked and raw, drink plenty of water and get enough exercise.

### Pressure Canner Clinic

**W**HEN was the gauge on your pressure canner last checked? This does not refer to pressure sauce pans but to pressure canners. If the gauge does not register accurately, your canning may spoil, or it may be over processed.

Manitoba Branch, Canadian Association of Consumers advises you to get yours checked before the canning season starts. In Manitoba mail the gauge to Professor G. L. Shanks, Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Remove the gauge from the lid of

your canner with a pair of pliers. Pack it carefully in a box padded with excelsior or crushed paper. Include your name and address and sufficient return postage. Put name and address on the outside as well.

### Raspberries Without Sugar by WILMA GRANT

**F**ROM our raspberry patch I always make up a few kettlefuls of raspberries without sugar. This not only helps one's canning sugar to go further but the berries themselves have a fresh, tart flavor and are very useful for making raspberry pies and puddings in the winter season. The recipe is very simple. It was given me by the mother of an old normal-school friend. Her daughter became supervisor of the New Brunswick Women's Institutes and used the recipe often in demonstrating tours. I give it in her exact words:

"Fill the preserving kettle about one-third full of nice, clean, not over-ripe, berries. Place on the stove directly over the fire and stir with a wooden spoon. Just the plain berries. Do not add water, do not use sugar. Let them scald well; they should really come nicely to a boil for about one minute. Stir constantly. Seal at once in sterilized jars."

I put my jars with their lids on to boil in advance. Dip the hot berries into the hot jars using a sterilized cup and seal immediately. I also add a pinch of salt to the berries while cooking as it helps to bring out the flavor but it must be just a pinch.

These unsweetened raspberries are better if used not later than the last of January as they tend to break down a little if kept too long. A pint jar will make a pie. For this or for table sauce, four tablespoonfuls is all the sugar required for sweetening. In a wet summer the berries may be extra juicy and a little flour, cornstarch, or other favored thickener may need to be added for pies.

I am told loganberries can be done the same way. I am sure march or bog cranberries could, as I have seen them done. Some day I will experiment with rhubarb, gooseberries and blueberries as it seems to me they also offer possibilities.

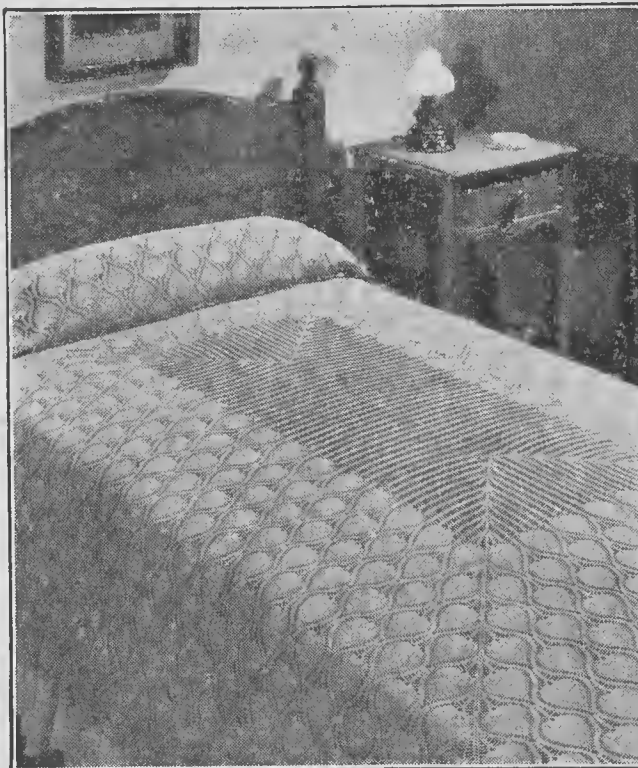
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# Spots and Stains

Catch them early and give them the right treatment

by MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

**T**HE time to deal with a stain is immediately after the accident happens, because contact with air, light, and the heat of an iron tends to make it harder to remove. In fact the nature of the spot may be entirely changed if you delay.

First of all, decide what caused the mark. The right treatment for one kind of stain may be entirely wrong for another. When there are several on the same article, mark them with pins or contrasting thread so you will not lose sight of any while working on the job.

Lots of blemishes on washable materials can be removed with plain water. This treatment has the advantage of being safe, it sets no stains and cannot possibly harm the dye. Try cold water before using anything drastic.

Boiling water works magic with fresh fruit juices, if you catch them before they have a chance to dry. Stretch the cloth tightly across a large bowl, securing it with spring clothes pins. Hold a kettle of water at a height of two or three feet above the bowl so that the boiling water strikes the fabric with force. Use plenty of boiling water and if necessary place the bowl on the floor to make pouring easier.

But not all spots are easy to diagnose. When in doubt, scrape the cloth with your finger nail. If it turns white the mark is likely to be due to a sugary substance or to white sauce. Turn it over and observe the other side. If it is sugar, the stain will remain on the surface, if white sauce it will show on the wrong side too.

Merely rubbing the material between the fingers is often enough to dislodge a sugary mark, and cold or lukewarm water will finish the job. Do the same with the sauce mark to get rid of the starch, and then apply a grease-solvent to remove the fat. Use only a solvent that is guaranteed to be non-inflammable. Never on any account use gasoline if you value your life.

**G**REASE spots especially on white material look clear and go through to the back. If put in cold water the surrounding part absorbs the moisture more quickly than the spot. On colored cloth a patch of grease appears darker than the rest of the fabric, and if dust has collected the spot looks greyish. Not every mark that looks and behaves like grease or oil will yield to one solvent. If you fail to get results with one brand try another since these products vary in composition.

Owing to the difference in the nature of fats and oils, either alone or combined in foods, it is good policy to remove them before laundering. Soap, alkalies and heat set some grease marks permanently. This accounts for some of the light brown stains that turn up on table linens when cream was not removed before washing.

On washable fabrics, treat greasy spots with lukewarm water and mild soap before putting them into hot suds. On fabrics that cannot be tubbed, sponge the spot carefully with lukewarm water and follow with a solvent to remove the grease.

Picking up grease is the easiest thing around the farm. If your skirt or stockings or slacks merely touch a car wheel or an implement as you walk past, there is likely to be an ugly black mark to deal with. If the grease is thick, scrape the surface with a dull blade. Apply lard to the spot before washing, and the machine will do the rest.

Machine oil and axle grease are difficult to get rid of on account of the particles of carbon and pulverized metal that they contain. These things, plus dirt, such as are to be found on men's overalls make them a special problem. I deal with these garments each week by applying coal oil the night before. I merely lay them on a strip of cement and drop small amounts of kerosene on the worst spots, rolling them up until morning. This loosens the grease so that the suds can go to work on it. Plenty of good soap powder is required for cleansing.

**T**EA stains, especially when milk or cream was used, are fairly easy to remove, but tea straight from the pot is harder to get rid of. Old stains can be very stubborn. Deal with marks while still wet if possible. If cream was used wash in lukewarm water and soap. Then stretch the fabric over a bowl and pour plenty of boiling water through it.

Tea stains two or three weeks old on white linen can often be banished by boiling in a rich soap solution. For each cup of water use a half-inch cube of laundry soap. Make up enough to cover the article.

Coffee stains are the result of compounds formed in roasting the berries. These usually come out in water, but soaps and alkalies turn the stains a bright yellow that is more noticeable. While fresh give them the boiling water treatment.

Tea or coffee stains on articles that cannot be laundered should be sponged with lukewarm water at once. If this does not do the trick, send them to the cleaners with a note attached stating the nature of the stain and whether it contains milk or cream. This is a good plan with any stain as it acts as a guide for the experts.

To get rid of chewing gum, scrape off all you can with a dull blade and treat the remainder with turpentine or coal oil. Soak until loosened and rub until the fabric is free from gum. Wash thoroughly in soap and water. On materials that cannot be washed, sponge the spot with a grease-solvent.

Someone phoned me the other day to ask what to do with a deep scorch on a rayon blouse. Nothing can be done with a stain that is really a burn, except to apply a patch, and that is not always practical. A light scorch on cotton or linen usually disappears next time it is laundered but if you are in a hurry you can try the effect of bleaching in the sun. Moisten the scorched part and put it in direct sunlight. If the mark still shows when dry, repeat the process. A scorch on a blanket can sometimes be improved by brushing the area lightly with emery paper.



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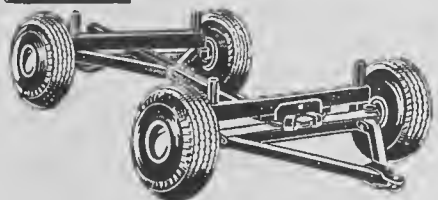
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## FOOL'S PARADISE . . . ?

Continued from page 43

ceeding at a speed and on a vaster scale, over a larger area than at any time in man's history.

Any country is largely a product of its climate and we must face the fact that the kind of climate that has produced the type of soil we have in this country is not likely to change for a very long time to come. Science cannot help us much, there is no defence against stupidity, selfishness and indifference that science can provide. The damage that has been done the soil is for all economic purposes final and irreparable. It would take hundreds of dollars per acre to repair the damage, and that over a period of time that would be far beyond our life span. We will have to make the best of what fertility remains in the depleted acres, restore as much as possible and prevent further destruction.

IT is estimated that about one-fourth of the best arable land in Canada is ruined, what proportion of that is in the west I would not attempt to say, but it is no doubt considerable and only about one per cent of fed-

eral funds is spent on soil conservation.

Comparisons are frequently misleading and the soil erosion and soil conservation problems of other lands are not comparable with ours. Some are more favorably situated for ultimate recovery than we are. Temperature and moisture conditions are allies to recovery, the fertility reserve was originally and remains greater. We have not the wide choice of alternative conservation practices that the climatic and soil conditions make possible in some other countries. Of all the nations we can least afford to dissipate our soil and appear to be the least aware of that unalterable circumstance.

We all, believe it or not, face the problem of saving the remaining good lands and restoring as far as possible the severely impoverished areas before it is too late as it now is in some other lands. World population is increasing and productive areas decreasing, that process is going on continuously and rapidly. If we fully realize the ultimate consequences to our country it may not yet be too late.

There is nothing very original about these remarks, the subject is not new, you have probably heard it all before many times as you have doubtless heard many times, "O, Canada, we stand on guard for thee."—remember?

## BRITAIN AND THE PALESTINE MANDATE

Continued from page 7

Originally, Zionism demanded the settlement of Jews on the land. A life of agriculture was seen as a means of physical and spiritual regeneration for the cramped bodies and souls of the European ghettos. But urban habits proved too strong. Economic factors, too, came into play, when the great influx of Jews after 1933, the refugees from Hitler, forced Jewry to turn more and more to industrial development. This process was accelerated during World War II when Jewish technicians were able to produce locally, both for their own use and that of the Allied armies, much that had previously been imported from abroad. In 1946 over 73 per cent of Palestine's Jews lived in urban districts. Tel Aviv with its 180,000 odd Jews and the great development area of Haifa Port with its 74,000 Jews and 70,000 Arabs were the main centres of industry. The terminus of one branch of the Iraq Petroleum Company's pipeline from Kirkuk, with the large refineries, made Haifa one of the most important ports of the Middle East, and provided cheap and abundant fuel for a country which so far produces none of its own.

ARAB and Jewish agriculture, like their industries, were almost entirely separate. Arab agriculture suffered from complicated and archaic systems of land tenure. The Arab peasant was poor and backward, though quick to learn; and in time of trouble he had the advantage of growing all he needed for his own slender diet. During World War II the unequalled market in the towns and army camps for his vegetables and eggs enabled him to get out of debt and buy clothes for his family and new equipment and tools.

Jewish agriculture is intensive, and is now mostly mixed farming. Cereals for human and animal food are imported. The emphasis is on dairy products, vegetables and fruits, which are sold to the towns. Jewish farming is mostly in settlements, the most interesting of which are the communal settlements where everything is owned and all the work is shared in common.

AN exception to this separation of Arab and Jew was Palestine's great export crop—the citrus plantations which cover the coastal plain, which were about equally divided between Arabs and Jews. They were enormously developed in the '20's and '30's, and there was, in fact, overproduction, with great marketing difficulties. When World War II came, shipments ceased, the citrus industry faced ruin, and the government relieved the situation by loans.

The weakness of the Palestine economy was, first, its excessive dependence on a single export crop—citrus, and secondly, its inability to pay with exports for more than a fraction of the food and raw materials imported by the Jews. The deficit in balance of payments was made up by investments and gifts from Jewish organizations all over the world.

Despite economic progress, political tension and violence did not relax. In 1936, a Royal Commission, the Peel Commission, which reported on Palestine, had concluded that the only course was to partition Palestine into Arab and Jewish States. Partition then, as now, was rejected by the Arabs, and the upshot was the great Arab rebellion of 1938-1939, when the rebels had some assistance and encouragement from Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, and which was only ended on the outbreak of World War II in September, 1939. A second commission had concluded that partition,

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which was rejected also by the Jews, was impracticable, and in May, 1939, after the failure of the Palestine Conference in London, which was attended for the first time by the Arab States, as well as by Palestine Arabs and Jews, a new British policy was announced in a White Paper. This set a definite period to Jewish immigration, after which it was to be subject to Arab consent, placed restrictions

on land sales to non-Arabs, and envisaged an independent bi-national State after 10 years or more. It was thus the first decisive turn in British policy since it had been laid down by the Churchill memorandum.

World War II for Palestine was a time of peace. Believing, or half believing, in the White Paper, the Arabs settled down to the economic benefits of Allied war expenditure. The re-

sultant inflation was moderated in Palestine by relatively efficient controls and rationing.

But the Jews had by no means accepted the White Paper. They joined Britain's Army and trained first for the war against Hitler, and after that for the war against the Arabs. The Arabs, too, joined up, but in nothing like such numbers.

By 1942, Jewish terrorist groups, first the Stern Gang, which at one time had Italian support and today has given its allegiance to Russia, then the Irgun Zvai Leumi, a larger group, had interpreted the victory of Alamein as a signal for turning such attention as they had been giving their Nazi persecutors in Germany to the British, who were nearer home and easier to get at.

At the same time the Jewish majority Labor leaders developed Hagana (literally "defence") an illegal army, in which every young Jew did some compulsory service and training. It consisted of about 70,000 "territorials," with a "regular" nucleus, the Palmach. The attitude of the authorities to Hagana is curious. It was illegal, and its members liable to arrest if found under arms. It had taken part in terrorist operations against the government. Yet its help was often accepted by the military and the government, first against the Germans and later, when Jewish internal policies allowed, against the terrorists proper. Hagana sometimes co-operated with the terrorists, sometimes fought them. Some of its members probably belonged to the terrorist organizations as well. It was one of the many anomalies which were allowed to grow up under the Mandate.

IN 1942 also, American Jewry began to take a hand. With the destruction of Polish Jewry by Hitler, they had become the main focus of Zionism outside Palestine. A Zionist Conference in May, 1942, at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, adopted the "Biltmore Program." For the first time, a Jewish State (or "Commonwealth") and unlimited immigration in the whole of Palestine became official Zionist policy. Zionist pressure on the United States Government became the main source of Zionist activity; rivalled only by the growing violence of the terrorists in Palestine. Terrorism was frequently condemned by the Jewish Agency and the other elected Jewish bodies in Palestine, but they stopped short of helping the authorities to bring Jewish terrorists to justice.

Looking back, we can see that from 1945 a Jewish rebellion was in progress, a rebellion far more ruthless and desperate than the great Arab rebellion of 1938-1939. Hitler had massacred millions of Jews, thus increasing the Jewish consciousness of Jews everywhere, concentrating their hopes on Palestine, and embittering them against the power which alone appeared to stand between them and it. To the survivors, the displaced persons in camps, no alternative refuge was offered.

But in the case of the Arabs rebellion had been straightforward; it meant rebelling both against the foreign invader and the foreign occupier. The Jews, on the other hand, were in Palestine "by right and not on sufferance." But their right became

nothing more than sufferance, they themselves were no more than invaders, when the armed strength of the Mandatory, the occupier, was removed. Thus Jewish rebellion was split into an underground part, the terrorists, who used the language of a resistance movement and spoke of driving Britain, the foreign occupier, from Palestine, and a "constitutional" part, which stood on its rights in the Mandate, and claimed that its illegal actions were legalized by the "illegality" of Mandatory policy. The Agency could not openly rebel against the Mandatory without forfeiting its own position under the Mandate, but it could, and did, refuse either to co-operate in putting down terrorism or in stopping illegal immigration.

THERE was one possibility, however, which few of the Jewish leaders seem to have taken into account. So long as the Mandatory was prepared to go on keeping the semblance of order, the Arabs, still quiet, but watchful and waiting with growing anger, could be ignored. The Mandatory could not give up Palestine. Britain's imperial interests demanded that it should stay. This was believed not only by the Arabs and Jews. It still colored the thinking of those who made policy in Whitehall.

But the forces of a contrary opinion were gathering. It began to be felt that Britain must leave Palestine—for the sake of the same imperial interests which for 30 years had kept her there. There was the need to reduce commitments. There was the steadily mounting cost of Palestine in British lives; the example of India, where British withdrawal had worked a near miracle; the revulsion of feeling in England at the bestiality of the terrorists' acts; the feeling above all that nothing but British withdrawal could convince the Zionists of the reality of their chosen Arab environment and the Arabs of the reality of Zionist force.

Above all there was the British Government's failure to persuade the United States to take a hand in Palestine, to moderate its own demands in favor of the Zionists or to check the flow of United States funds to the Palestine rebels. All this combined with Britain's own refusal to impose a solution by force to make withdrawal from Palestine the only possible course.

The rest is not the story of the Mandate but of the handling of Palestine by the United Nations, which on November 29 adopted its unenforced and unenforceable partition resolution. The consequences of this resolution are still working themselves out. The last days of the Mandate were days of terror, civil war, and the gradual breakdown of civil administration and economic life. The Jews today have their State, but it is not yet a happy or secure one. Set in a hostile Arab world, with armed groups of Jewish dissidents still acting independently within it, its social and economic problem is formidable. The Arab world, too, is in a sick state, but its weakness can be only a temporary advantage for Israel. Time will show whether the Palestine Jews, by choosing the way of statehood and armed conquest, have followed the best course for themselves and their fellows elsewhere.

## BALANCE SHEET THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION WINNIPEG CANADA

As at March 31, 1948.

### ASSETS

Cash on hand and in banks	\$ 167,368.53
Government and other Bonds at amortized cost together with accrued interest	4,732,831.48
Loans on savings contracts with accrued interest	111,970.94
Mortgage loans	12,517,940.27
Furniture and fixtures	1.00
Real estate	1.00
Agencies	1.00
	<u>\$17,530,114.22</u>

### LIABILITIES

To holders of savings certificates	\$ 14,399,340.20
Total capital, surplus and reserves	3,130,774.02
	<u>\$17,530,114.22</u>

## THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

R. D. GUY, ESQ., K.C.  
President

A. J. BROWN  
Vice-President.  
A. G. J. FRASER  
Assistant Secretary and Manager.

W. S. R. WILSON  
Secretary.

## HOW'S THE PROFIT NOW, BOSS?



WAY UP, thanks! Since I started feeding Alox Oil Cake Meal, my profits have been rising steadily. Alox sure makes a difference in healthy condition and fine finish. It's the high oil content, plus balanced amounts of phosphorous, calcium, and vegetable proteins that does it. Alox helps make champions ... and it's a real money maker, too!

Write for our FREE booklet  
"Feeding Farm Animals  
for Profit"

A PRODUCT OF  
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LIMITED  
MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.





# The Country Boy and Girl

## The Shop Window

THERE was a new five-and-ten at the corner of King and Elm streets. Tommy knew about this, and Tommy had fifteen cents to spend in the new store. He was going to buy a model plane cut-out. He had read in the paper the night before that they had all kinds of planes in the cut-outs, and he was going to get a jet plane with his fifteen cents.

But when Tommy got down to the new five-and-ten, he couldn't get in. The crowds were so great that there were policemen there guarding the line-up. Tommy tried to squeeze in under the elbows of the pushing crowds, but all he got for trying was a bump on the nose. Holding it with one hand, he walked down the street to one of the new and shining windows. "Ugh!" he said, "I wonder if it's cut. I think I struck it on somebody's coat button. Maybe I can see in the window if it's cut." And he looked into the shining glass and straight into the eyes of a little dog who was standing in the window among the toys. The little dog was marked fifteen cents. Tommy laughed, and forgot his nose. "Heck, that's the realest looking toy dog I've ever seen," he said. "If I didn't want the jet plane cut-out so much, I'd buy him. He looks so alive looking."

And then the little fifteen-cent dog barked. Tommy gulped. He thought he was dreaming. The little dog barked again. "That little dog is alive!" he said. "Oh but he can't be. They never put live dogs in windows for fifteen cents. But he did bark. I heard him. Or did I?"

He put his ear to the window pane. The little dog barked again. Then Tommy knew that he had been right and he shouted to the little dog, "Say, how did you ever get into the window, little dog? You're not a toy."

And the little dog called out the answer to Tommy's question. "I was running around in backyards and places, and I went into the workshop in back of the store, and a man in there spilled a can of glue, and I got into it, and got stuck on the floor and I got some on my mouth too and I couldn't bark. I've licked it all off my mouth since, but there's too much on my feet. And they thought because I was standing still and not barking that I was a toy dog, and they set me into the window and I'm stuck here, and will you please get me out?"

"Yes," said Tommy. "I'll try."

The crowd had thinned out a little, but not very much. But Tommy knew now that he had to get through. So he pushed and he shoved, and pushed and shoved until he got to the toy counter where they sold toy dogs.

"Well," said a smiling clerk, "and what can I do for you, little boy?"

"I'd like the little dog that is fifteen cents in the toy window," said Tommy.

"Oh," said the clerk, "I can't sell him to you. We don't take things out of the window to sell. We leave them in for a week or more."



*you may be able to put your swimming ability to the test of saving a person's life some day. At camps often lessons in life-saving are given. Perhaps this summer you will add life-saving to the list of things you are able to do.*

*Water games are fun—you can play tag just as you do on land only it's so much more fun in water when you can run around the edge of the bank, then dive into the water to get away from the one who is "it." A game of tug-o-war in the water is good sport; the side who gets most of the rope after three minutes of pulling wins the tug-o-war. Games of ball can be played in the water using a large rubber ball or just an old tennis ball.*

*For swimmers who are able to do a bit of under-water swimming here is a game of skill and fun. The game is called "Pull Away." One swimmer is chosen to be "it" and he stands facing the other players who have lined up about forty feet away. When "it" shouts "Pull Away" the players try to swim past him without being tagged and the best way to do this is to swim under water. When "it" catches a player then that player must help to tag the other players. A clever under-water swimmer will sometimes get across several times with all the men after him without being caught.*

*Ann Sankey*

"But you can't leave this little dog," said Tommy, "he's alive."

The clerk laughed merrily and moved on to the next customer. Tommy could not make himself heard, or understood. And then suddenly he saw, at the back of the store, a door marked MANAGER.

"I'll go to him," said Tommy. "The Manager will get the little dog out for me." Tommy knocked at the door. A loud and pleasant voice boomed, "Come in."

Tommy went in and told his story to the man with the loud and pleasant voice.

"Oh, you're excited, Tommy," he laughed. "That must be a toy dog. You're just excited . . . that's all," he said again.

"No sir," said Tommy. "I mean, 'yes, sir,' I am excited, but what I say is true just the same. Won't you come out to the street and look at the little dog?"

Still laughing, the man followed Tommy. The little dog barked. "Well, upon my word, you're right. He is alive."

He had two men in the store free the little dog. "Thank you," said Tommy to the store manager, "and here's your fifteen cents, sir."

"Oh you can have him for free," said the man "He's not mine anyway. And have fun, you two."

"Yes, sir," said Tommy, "we will." And they did, forever after.

## A Marble Game

MAKE a marble board like the one shown and play a game with your friends. A piece of wood about 15 inches long and four inches high and any thickness would be suitable. Mark off along the length of your board one-inch spaces and cut out seven alternate spaces making them one inch square. Cut two triangles of wood and nail one to each end of the board so that it will stand up. Now

HOLIDAYS—two whole, long months of holidays! How you have waited for them and what plans you have made for these two happy months! Almost every boy and girl manages to get a chance to swim during the hot weather, whether it be in a pond or slough, or in a lake or river. It's a fine thing to be able to swim; not only do you get a great deal of pleasure and fun from this sport but

## My Own Book Of Stories

No. 10 in Series

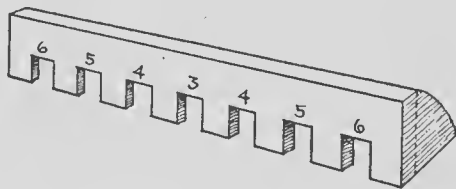
TOM SAWYER sighed — thirty yards of board fence, nine feet high and Aunt Polly had said that the fence must be whitewashed today! It was Saturday morning and Tom wished to go swimming or playing with the other fellows. He tried to coax Jim to let him go for the water instead but just when Jim was about to agree Aunt Polly came out and sent them both about their work in a hurry.

Tom was very discouraged, the job ahead of him seemed endless, but then an idea struck him, a wonderful, glorious idea. Instead of scowling at the fence he began to work in a very careful manner. Ben Rogers came along and said, "You have to work, huh?" Tom kept on whitewashing, stopping only to step back and look at his work with pleasure as if he had not heard Ben. Ben became interested as he watched and finally asked Tom, "Say Tom, let me whitewash a little, I'll give you my apple if you do." Tom seemed to hesitate but you know how anxious he was to hand the brush over to Ben. At last he agreed and went to sit in the shade while Ben worked away in the sun. Other fellows came along and each one was ready to give Tom something to get a chance to whitewash. At the end of the day the fence had three coats of whitewash and Tom had a pile of treasures—a door knob, a kitten with one eye, a piece of chalk, twelve marbles, a dog collar, six fire-crackers and a top to spin (as you see in our picture).

You see Tom had found out a little secret—work is what we have to do but play is doing what we are not forced to do!—A.T.

paint above the squares the numbers as shown.

To play the game one player rolls a marble up to the board and if his marble goes through an opening the other player must pay him the num-



ber of marbles shown above that opening. If the player misses all the openings he loses his marble to the other player. The players take "turn about" at rolling marbles up to the board.—A.T.



Picture of Tom Sawyer and friends to color.

# THE *Country* GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME  
Serving the Farmers of Western Canada Since 1882

VOL. LXVII WINNIPEG, JULY, 1948 No. 7

## June Elections

The leftward trend of the last month's elections has sounded a trumpet blast across Canada. Supporters of the old parties have been shocked out of their complacency and business is beginning to ask how much momentum is behind it.

Before the Yale by-election Progressive-Conservative journals in eastern Canada were loud in their disapproval of Mr. Bracken's leadership. In spite of his endorsement by the Ottawa convention in April, it did not seem likely that he could weather another unsuccessful by-election. It was freely stated that Premier Drew of Ontario had called his provincial election sooner than necessary so that he could instal his party safely at Queen's Park for another term under a new leader, laying aside his stewardship to accept the call to Ottawa. In the end he lost his own seat to a C.C.F. opponent thereby suffering a personal reverse that will end talk for awhile of his ousting Mr. Bracken.

Saskatchewan election returns indicate that the government actually polled more votes than it did in the 1944 landslide, but its percentage of the total votes cast was slightly less. The government lost 14 seats, not because of decreased popular support, but because some form of fusion was arranged between Liberals and Conservatives in 44 out of the 50 constituencies where polling took place. Where the Progressive-Conservatives ran under the party banner, they were snowed under except in Rosetown and the three large cities, and even here they did not elect one member. As a force in rural Saskatchewan, Conservatism for the time being is prostrate.

The poor showing of the Social Credit party in Saskatchewan created some surprise. Dr. Julius Haldeman, provincial party leader, known among his cohorts as "The Swami," is reported to have held out some hopes of repeating Mr. Aberhart's Alberta triumph of 1934. In the event, his party failed to gain a seat, and most of its candidates lost their deposit. The readiest explanation is that Saskatchewan voters must have been aware of the schism that rent the party in Edmonton last year. A Social Credit party which has repudiated Major Douglas and his disciples, has lost its evangelizing power. Established as it is at Edmonton it may, with orthodox business support, live a long time on a record of sound administration. As a crusading agency it has reached middle age.

In spite of its successes, the elections brought a sharp problem to the C.C.F. It failed to make any impression on the farmers of Ontario, as election returns testify. Its successes in that province were the fruits of organized labor. If the party aspires to first rank it must widen its base in the larger provinces. Otherwise its opponents will devote their attention henceforth to driving a wedge between the urban supporters of the C.C.F. in the East and its rural supporters in the West, a fairly simple tactic.

The old parties are tormented by an equally difficult problem. Left wing movements are traditionally nourished by bad times. The Progressive movement which sent 65 members to Ottawa after World War I attained its strength during the drought and depression which ushered in the long armistice. It disintegrated in the roaring twenties. Why is it that the Saskatchewan farmers who remained faithful to the Grits and Tories during the harsh thirties became converts to socialism at a time when prosperity was never at a higher level? And should there be an economic recession around the corner, will they return to the undiluted gospel of private enterprise?

One result of the elections will be to confirm the anti-socialist coalitions in British Columbia and Manitoba. A second result will be to hasten the decision which the federal Liberals must make soon. One course for them is to move left in an effort to absorb the C.C.F. as they absorbed the Progressive movement in the twenties. Alternatively they can move to the right to improve their position in Quebec, the province which has been their sheet anchor since the days of Laurier, but whose allegiance is now in doubt. Either move will be a momentous one in the annals of Canada.

## Sir John Boyd Orr Retires

Sir John Boyd Orr, Director of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, has retired and returned to his Scottish farm to finish out his days in the production of food for which he pleaded so eloquently during his public career. Few men have come to office so well qualified. He was an eminent nutritionist, a scientific farmer, a great humanitarian, and a towering personality. He strove valiantly with one of the most serious problems of our time—national food surpluses in an underfed world, but his bold plans for grappling with it did not receive effective support.

This is no accusation against those who disagreed with his recommendations. The world has only recently awakened to the underlying truth that in spite of war and famine world population is mounting faster than food production. The world today has two and one-quarter billion people. The world around, it takes two and one-half acres per person to provide an adequate diet. Divide the world's crop area, four billion acres, by the population and the result is 1.77 acres per person. Sir John himself declared that even before the war two-thirds of the people in the world were undernourished all of the time. Statisticians calculate that by 1972, only 25 years away, the world will have another half a billion population. Geographers have calculated the limitations besetting crop acreage increase. How much more acute the food problem will become as the record unfolds!

For centuries famine has been the normal agency for limiting population. Britain's development of irrigation and food distribution in India has not put an end to famine. It has only produced a fantastic increase in population. The net birth rate has crowded close upon the heels of advancing means of subsistence. It could be no other way in a country where accepted religious belief bases the hope for a future life on the procreation of children. Such a faith sanctifies child marriage and child bearing at the earliest age. It makes a virtue out of a birth rate limited only by an appalling infant mortality rate, again the product of poverty and undernourishment.

Better distribution of the world's food supplies only touches the fringe of the problem. Sooner or later the world's religious and secular leaders will have to make a deliberate choice between birth control or famine as the accepted method of securing an adequate diet for those who are to do the work of the world. Countries which by one means or another achieve sufficiency for the living by controlling population increase are not likely to depress their own standards of living for others which refuse to grapple with the elementary facts. Sir John Boyd Orr's contribution to the solution of current food difficulties focuses attention on the more distant problem which the world cannot long disregard.

## Tension In Berlin

Speaking before the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture on June 21, J. E. Brownlee, president of the United Grain Growers, expressed a profound truth when he warned his audience that distant events over which they had no control would do more to determine their security and way of life than agreements reached in this country on problems which look so important to Canadians.

Decisions made within the last month regarding the future of Germany illustrate the point. While the war was still in progress it was realized by the

western Allies that the economic reconstruction of Europe could not be achieved without revival in some measure of German industry. Toward this end they secured an agreement at Potsdam that during the period of occupation Germany was to be administered as one economic unit. The agreement was broken by the Russians who persistently refused any semblance of co-operation. Their purpose now appears clear. They hope to establish yet another satellite in eastern Germany behind the Iron Curtain.

On June 7, after many months of fruitless negotiation with Russia, the western Allies produced their own blue print for a reconstituted Germany. Simultaneously the American Congress dealt with the Marshall plan which will supply the sinews of reconstruction. About the same time the Allies put into motion a plan for the reform of German currency, a long overdue necessity which the Russians have tenaciously refused to countenance. The Kremlin retaliated by cutting off rail and road communication between Berlin and western Germany, giving as their reason a fear that the new deutschemarks would come into the Russian zone, causing confusion and disorganization in business. It seems like a groundless argument inasmuch as the Allies expressly declared that the new currency regulations would not apply to the zones controlled by them in Berlin.

The disruption of communications creates a serious difficulty in the administration of Berlin zones occupied by the western powers. A huge fleet of planes was immediately pressed into service to transport food essentials for the 2,250,000 people dependent upon Allied provisioning, but it is questionable if this will provide the answer in respect to the supply of coal and such raw materials which are required by local industrial plants. Because of its prestige value the western Allies cannot quit Berlin. Mr. Churchill is reported to have said that the situation caused by the Russian squeeze play is as serious as Munich.

## What Is "A Fair Profit?"

A lumber dealer of North York, Ontario, James J. McGinn, by name, has fallen foul of the courts. Mr. McGinn, it appears, is not a regular dealer in nails, but just to help out his customers for lumber procured 1,532 kegs of nails which he retailed. Where he made a mistake was in calculating his mark-up. The crown prosecutor contended that dealer McGinn should have been content with a profit of \$965.16. He arrived at this figure after taking the evidence of several dealers in nails who stated that the average rate of profit was 12.7 per cent. Instead of that Mr. McGinn gathered in a profit of \$3,661.48!

Defence counsel urged that "under our democratic system you are entitled to make a profit." . . . A prominent Canadian company president recently told the Ottawa parliamentary prices investigation committee that his policy was to buy at the lowest possible price and sell at the highest possible price. . . . "How was a man to know," he asked, "when he was selling at too high a price?"

Magistrate Thos. Elmore replied, as reported in the Toronto press: "I have no sympathy with this man. Here is a man, not even a regular dealer in nails, who sets up a hole-in-the-wall (office) and sees there is a shortage of nails and takes advantage of the situation." He thereupon fined the accused \$3,000 and costs under W.P.T.B. regulations as established by Order-in-Council 8528 of November 1, 1941. The charge covered the period December 1, 1947, to April 16, 1948.

Every consumer who has had to purchase nails since the close of the war will endorse his Lordship's judgment. In the view of the general public it will form a welcome precedent which should be widely acted upon. Mr. McGinn may not be aware of it but it is greedy men like himself, operating as private traders or corporation executives, who have brought private enterprise into disrepute.

But perhaps our applause may be premature. The principle involved is a very important one. Dealer McGinn is believed to be the first Canadian business man to be fined for selling a commodity no longer under a price ceiling. The case will probably be appealed.